The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,124—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1881.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHANDA, 2,022 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 17th August, 1881, at 6 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. BURMAH, 1081 Tons, on MONDAY, 22nd August, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Feo, and Basrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on FRIDAY, 19th August, 1881, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on SATURDAY, 20th August, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. ROMA, 3,000 Tons. The Coast Steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 17th August, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Roma from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports :—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

CALCUTTA TO RANGOON.

DURING the south-west monsoon the direct steamers will leave Calcutta for Rangoon every THURSDAY, instead of every FRIDAY.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 15th August, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 25th of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	.... Rs. 150	....	Rs. 40
Suez	„ 360	.... „ 220	....	„ 80
Port Said	„ 380	.... „ 240	....	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	.... „ 340	....	„ 140
Naples	„ 500	.... „ 340	....	„ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	.... „ 340	....	„ 140
Genoa	„ 500	.... „ 340	....	„ 140
Marseilles	„ 520	.... „ 350	....	„ 145

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand Books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

SUMATRA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st Sept., 1881.
SINGAPORE, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st Oct., 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st Nov., 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, Feb. 11, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. HUNGARIA	..G. Sterli	1,982	400	29th Sept.
s. s. DAPHNE	..G. Dotcich	1,927	400	20th Oct.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	260	143 0
To Port Said	320	225	121 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S.S. VORWAERTS, Captain G. Marcusen, 2,700 ——, 900 horse power, will be despatched as above on the 2nd October, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company, Limited, Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 16th, 1881.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1881.
s.s. BRITANNIA	..R. Hutchison	3,500	700	31st Aug.
s.s. HISPANIA	..J. Laird	3,500	700	17th Sept.
s.s. ARMENIA	....Geo. H. Read	3,500	700	15th Oct.
s.s. BRITANNIA	..R. Hutchison	3,500	700	30th Nov.
s.s. HISPANIA	....J. Laird	3,500	700	15th Dec.
s.s. ARMENIA	....Geo. H. Read	3,500	700	14th Jan.

BOMBAY TO MEDITERRANEAN.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1881.
s.s. INDIA	....J. Jamieson	2,500	500	17th Aug.
s.s. ROUMANIA	..T. G. Knox	3,500	700	17th Sept.
s.s. ELYSIA	....J. Harris	2,700	600	29th Oct.
s.s. INDIA	....J. Jamieson	2,500	500	12th Nov.
s.s. ROUMANIA	..T. G. Knox	3,500	700	31st Dec.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

NOTICES.

WANTED,

FOR the Bombay YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, a SUPERINTENDENT for the Hall and Coffee Room near the Apollo Bunder, Bombay. Salary about Rs. 60 a month with free quarters.

Applications with testimonials, &c., to be sent on or before the 20th instant to the HONORARY SECRETARY, care of the Superintendent, Tract and Book Society, Bombay. Tenth August, 1881.

NOTICE TO HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE RESIDENT IN THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

I HEREBY give notice that a MEETING of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, resident in the City of Bombay, will be held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing a Member of the Corporation in the place of GRATTAN GARRY, Esq., who, under clause (f) section 8 of the Municipal Act, has ceased to be a Member of the said Corporation by reason of his absence from Bombay for more than two consecutive months.

HORACE W. BARKER,
Clerk to H. M.'s Justices of the Peace.
Bombay, Office of Clerk to H. M.'s Justices of the Peace, 1st August, 1881.

IN THE MATTER OF THE LIQUIDATION OF THE FIRMS OF W. NICOL AND CO. (BOMBAY) AND FLEMING AND CO. (OF KURRACHEE).

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE ABOVENAMED FIRMS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the Abovenamed firms will be held on the SEVENTEENTH day of August next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the undersigned Trustees, No. 21, Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay, when a Report showing the affairs of the Estates of the said firms under the provisions of the Deed of Trust, dated the 11th day of October, 1878, will be laid before the meeting, and such other business as may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman will be transacted.

By order of the Committee,
W. M. MACAULAY, } Trustees.
THOS. H. MOORE, }

Bombay, 17th June, 1881.

S. S. LOCH RANNOCH.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern that this steamer has been BERTHED in the Prince's Dock, and is now DISCHARGING her cargo at the East Quay. CONSIGNEES are again requested to produce their Bills of Lading, to sign the Average Bond, and to make the necessary deposit of 50 per cent. of the value, to the undersigned, without delay.

It is further hereby intimated that part of the MORE BADLY DAMAGED and DETERIORATING CARGO will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at the said East Quay, Prince's Dock, on FRIDAY first, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock forenoon. As far as possible full details will be given of the marks and numbers, or description, of the goods to be sold, in the daily papers prior to the sale.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Lloyds' Agents, and Agents for Captain Lee, of the s. s. Loch Rannoch.
Bombay, 16th August, 1881.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A.C. Loggin	23rd Aug
s. LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. H. Chapman	30th „
— SUMATRA	2188	450	R. F. Briscoe	6th Sept.
s. AUSTRALIA	3664	600	J. P. Hassall	13th „
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	20th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under.

THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via Southampton, both ways.
First Class	Rs. 900	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600

SIX MONTHS.

First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,300	Rs. 1,350
Second Class	Rs. 625	Rs. 675	Rs. 725

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
ROSETTA	3500	700	A. E. Barlow	26th Aug.
KHIVA	2939	450	T. Alderton	9th Sept.

Return Tickets are now issued

	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th August, 1881.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
STEAM TO TRIESTE.

COMMENCING with the s. s. KASHGAR on the 12th July, the fortnightly Brindisi and Venice Steamer from Bombay will continue the voyage to Trieste.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th August, 1881.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOLUBLE DIETETIC COCOA,

Highly nourishing and easy of digestion.

1 lb. tins, each 15 as.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

AUSTRALIAN BUTTER,

Per lb. tin, Cash Rs. 1-4.

AUSTRALIAN JAMS,

Per lb. tin, Cash 8 annas.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

SPARKLING BURGUNDY.

THE Undersigned solicit special attention to this delicious Wine. The consignment now on sale is full-bodied, rich in flavour, of exquisite bouquet, and well suited for invalids.

	Cash Rs.	a.
Quarts, per dozen	38	0
Pints do.	21	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

FISHING TACKLE

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES, CLEARING RINGS, DISGORGERS, FLIES, Artificial, FLOATS, Cork and Quill, GAFF HOOKS, GIMP and GIMP TRACES, GUT, Salmon and Trout, GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble, GUT TRACES, single and double, HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut, HOOKS on GIMP, single, double and treble, LEAD SINKERS, LINES, Plated Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted silk and Hair, PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Fish, REELS with secret checks, RINGS and KEEPERS, RODS, Fly, General, Salmon, and Trolling, SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers, SILK for binding and mounting, SPOON BAITS, SWIVELS, assorted.

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & Co. (Ld.)

THE Company's Wholesale QUARTERLY PRICE CURRENT of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c., copiously illustrated, is being issued from the Press, and will be sent free on receipt of Professional or Business Card.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

BY APPOINTMENT,
CHEMISTS, &c.,
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WYETH'S
COMPRESSED TABLETS.

CHLORATE OF POTASH AND BORAX.
For Diphtheric affections, Huskiness, Sore Throat, Loss of Voice, and any Inflammation of the Mouth and Throat.

Per Box..... Re. 1.

SODA MINT OR NEUTRALIZING TABLETS.
An excellent Antacid and Stimulant. Very convenient in cases of Heartburn, Indigestion or Headache.

Per Vial..... Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

COURT TOILET SOAPS

OF REMARKABLY FINE QUALITY AND LUXURIOUS PERFUME.

MAKERS are enabled to make a further concession in prices owing to the great success of these importations.

SAVONS DE LUXE.

Au Bouquet de Violettes,	Box of 3	tablets	Rs.	1 8
Violettes des Bois	Do.	do.	... „	1 8
Jockey Club	Do.	do.	... „	1 8
Rosée Printanière	Do.	do.	... „	1 4
A l'Opopanax	Do.	do.	... „	1 8
A la Rose	Do.	do.	... „	1 8
Au Lait d'Amandes	Do.	do.	... „	1 4
Laitne and Glycerine	Do.	do.	... „	1 4
A la Violette	Do.	do.	... „	1 0
A l'Heliotrope	Do.	do.	... „	1 0
Des Graces	Do.	do.	... „	1 0
Vaseline	Do.	do.	... „	1 4
Amandine	Do.	do.	... „	1 0
Au Musc Tonquin	Do. 24	do.	... „	5 0

SAVONS SURFINS.

Savonnerie Hygienique,	Box of 3	tablets	Rs.	0 12
Do. do.	Do. 12	do.	... „	2 8
Orangine	Do. 12	do.	... „	1 4
Glycerine	Do. 12	do.	... „	3 0
Do.	per bar		... „	0 12
Windsor	Box of 12	do.	... „	2 8
Do.	Do. 3	do.	... „	0 12

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH AUGUST.
SECOND GRAND APPEARANCE
OF
THE GUJARATI
NITI DARSHAK NATAK MANDALI
UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE,
WHEN WILL BE PRESENTED
FOR THE FIRST TIME
BEFORE AN EUROPEAN AUDIENCE
AND
THE ELITE AND GENTRY
OF ALL THE COMMUNITIES
THE CELEBRATED TRAGEDY
OF
VIRSEHIN CHANDRIKA :
OR THE MISERIES AND SUFFERINGS OF A CHASTE AND VIRTUOUS QUEEN.
ALSO COME AND SEE
THE GRAND PANTOMIMIC SCENES
DISPLAYED AT THE GAIETY LAST SEASON.

REDUCED PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Boxes for four	Rs. 8	Stalls	Rs. 1
Stage Boxes for eight	„ 16	Pit Stalls	As. 10
Box	„ 2	Back seats	„ 6
Orchestra Stalls	„ 1-8		

Doors open at 8 p. m., commence at 9 sharp.

S. S. GALATEA FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

TO SAIL on or about FRIDAY, the 19th instant; has good accommodation for a limited number of first-class passengers.

For terms, &c., apply to

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the CLUB will be held in the Club-house this evening at 5-30 p. m.

H. COWPER,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay Club, 17th August, 1881.

NOW READY.
THE GRAPHIC.
SUMMER NUMBER.
With coloured illustrations.
Price, Re. 1 ; by post, Re. 1-4.

COOPER AND CO., Fort, Bombay.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

JUST RECEIVED.

SUMMER NUMBER of GRAPHIC with a Coloured Picture	Re. 1 0
SUMMER NUMBER of ILL. LONDON NEWS, with a Coloured Picture, Beautiful Wretch	Re. 1 0
MOTHS ; by OUIDA. Cheap Edition	Re. 1 4

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

THE EDINA BLEND
OF
FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.

ANOTHER invoice of this Venerable Old Spirit has been received from the proprietors, Messrs. J. and W. Hardie, Edinburgh, whose first consignment secured so rapid a sale.

Per dozen, Rs. 24.

D. S. KEMP & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

"All Englishmen travel with Medicine Chests."
(Rt. Hon'ble Lord Beaconsfield.)

A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS KEPT OF PATTERNS SPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE COUNTRY. CAN BE FILLED AND COMPLETED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE. SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST.

"Models of Compactness."—*Indian Statesman.*
"Must be both popular and really valuable."—*Englishman.*

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING
VIVONE.
MUSCATEL FLAVOUR.
NON-ALCOHOLIC.

SUPPLIED TO
ALL THE CLUBS
AND
REFRESHMENT BUFFETS.

Doz. Rs. 3. Two Doz. and Case Rs. 6-8.

D. S. KEMP & COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI KOOVERBAI, widow of HORMUSJEE RUTTONJEE BHAYA, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to BAI RUCHOBAI, widow and administratrix of the late SORABJEE RUTTONJEE BHAYA, deceased, the Mortgagee of the undermentioned property the Equity of Redemption thereof. All persons having claims against the property by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office, No. 1, Hornby Row, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same if any, will be considered as having been waived.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 600 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 127, Collector's new No. 986, old survey No. 98 and new survey No. 818, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 82, all which premises are situate at or on Western side of the Breach Candy Road, in the registration sub-district of Mandvie in Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by the Breach Candy Road, on or towards the west partly by the property of Laxmibhai, widow of Setteba Salla, partly by the property of Savitribai, widow of Keshav Narayen, partly by the property of Kalkubhrov Merwan Irani, and partly by the property of the said Dadi Jehangeer, on or towards the north partly by the house of Babaji Ramji Bhandari, Mahadev Ramjee Bhandari and Gunpat Ramjee Bhandari, partly by a public passage and partly by the property of the said Dadi Jeangeer, and on or towards the south partly by the property of Ruttonjee Framjee Kana and partly by sweepers passage, separating the premises from the properties of Purshotum Janardhunjee and Pandoorang Kashnath, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of Darasha Ruttonjee Chinghur and other tenants of the said Dadi Jehangeer.—Dated this 15th day of August, 1881.

MANSUKHLAL M. MUNSHI,
Purchaser's Solicitor.

GAIETY THEATRE.

SEASON, 1881-82.

MISS AGNES BIRCHENOUGH desires it to be known that she is prepared to bring out a Comedy and Burlesque Company in the ensuing cold weather, provided that the Public of Bombay will support the enterprise with a subscription for Boxes and Stalls.

The Company would include six Actresses and four Actors : Miss Birchenough is aware that the success or failure of the undertaking depends entirely on the selection of these Artists, and in this important matter she would have the assistance of her father, an Actor of very long experience in the Profession.

The Season would be for ten weeks, and there would be one subscription night per week only, at the following rates :—

TRANSFERABLE SEASON TICKETS.
(available every Wednesday for ten weeks).

Orchestra Stalls	Rs. 35
Boxes, to admit 4	„ 150

Subscribers will not be called upon to pay any portion of their subscriptions until the departure of the Company has been telegraphed from Liverpool, when the amounts due should be paid in to the credit of Theatre Subscription Fund at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Mr. J. Westall and Mr. H. M. Phipson have kindly undertaken to represent the Subscribers and operate on this account. They will authorise the Agent of the Bank to pay to Miss Birchenough on the arrival of the Company 50 per cent. of the subscriptions, and to pay the balance also to Miss Birchenough by ten equal instalments weekly in arrears.

As the cost and risk of bringing out a Company are considerable, a subscription of at least Rs. 10,000 is required. On receipt of a telegram that this amount has been promised, Miss Birchenough is prepared to carry out the undertaking, and will open in Bombay about the end of November.

As time presses, it is hoped that intending Subscribers will come forward as early as possible.

The best plan will be open at Messrs. Soundy & Co., Ld. on the 16th instant.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S
RICH ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

TREACHER & CO's supplies of these Goods are from the best Manufacturers only, and may be thoroughly relied upon for strength and wear. In elegance, novelty of design, and variety of selection, the Stock is unequalled by any in India.

EPERGNES, DESSERT AND FLOWER STANDS— In a variety of new and elegant designs	From Rs. 50 to Rs. 165
CRUET FRAMES— Full-sized, 5, 6 or 7 Bottles	From Rs. 36 to Rs. 100
BREAKFAST CRUETS— In a variety of pretty shapes and fancy designs	From Rs. 16 to Rs. 50
MUFFINEERS— Electro-plate in a number of different designs, sets of 3 in cases	From Rs. 25 to Rs. 60
Ditto singly	From Rs. 5 to Rs. 10
Glass-mounted in Electro	From Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 6
PICKLE FRAMES— Carrying one, two or three bottles	From Rs. 25 to Rs. 85
ICE PITCHERS— In a variety of elegant designs with moveable stone China lining invaluable for Champagne Cups, &c.	From Rs. 35 to Rs. 65
CLARET JUGS— All Electro-plate, or Glass mounted with Electro-plate	From Rs. 25 to Rs. 112
SPIRIT AND LIQUEUR FRAMES— Bottles of superior cut-glass	From Rs. 50 to Rs. 100
SALVERS AND WAITERS— Of 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 inches diameter, in a variety of handsome Patterns	From Rs. 16 to Rs. 70
FISH KNIVES AND CARVERS— In Morocco cases, handsomely engraved blades	From Rs. 30 to Rs. 175
BISCUIT BOXES All Electro-plate, richly Chased and Engraved, or in Glass-mounted with Electro-plate	From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 100
JAM AND MARMALADE JARS— All Electro-plate, handsomely Chased or Engraved, or in Glass-mounted in Electro-plate	From Rs. 12 to Rs. 35
EGG FRAMES— With 4 or 6 Cups and Spoons	From Rs. 27 to Rs. 60
TABLE CANDLESTICKS— With Shades complete, per pair	From Rs. 45 to Rs. 60
CHAMBER CANDLESTICKS— With Shades and Extinguishers, per pair	From Rs. 25 to Rs. 45
DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS— Richly chased, engraved or plain, in Pearl, or Plain handles ; sets of 6 and 12, in handsome cases	From Rs. 50 to Rs. 165
OVAL SIDE DISHES— Of the Beaded, Scroll and other Patterns, each pair, forming at pleasure four or six dishes. From Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 per pair, or in set of 4	From Rs. 375 to Rs. 425
OVAL BREAKFAST DISHES— With Drainers	Each From Rs. 50 to Rs. 112
ROUND VEGETABLE DISHES— With or without handles and divisions for 3 different kinds of Vegetables	From Rs. 50 to Rs. 120
SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS— Cases containing 4 or 6 each, in a variety of beautiful patterns	From Rs. 36 to Rs. 70
ICE PAILS— All Electro-plate	From Rs. 22 to Rs. 56
Glass neatly mounted, in Electro-plate	From Rs. 10 to Rs. 20
DESSERT FRUIT SPOONS— Very handsome, in Morocco Cases	From Rs. 30 to Rs. 60
SODA WATER AND PEG STANDS— Stands to hold Soda-Water Bottles, etc.	From Rs. 25 to Rs. 150
TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES— Comprising Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Covered Cream Jug and Sugar Basin, Bachelor's Miniature Sets	From Rs. 45 to Rs. 225
Family Services	From Rs. 120 to Rs. 300
BUTTER DISHES— All Electro-plate with plain or revolving Cover	From Rs. 27 to Rs. 50
Glass-mounted in Electro-plate	From Rs. 20 to Rs. 45
SARDINE BOXES— All Electro-plate to take original tins	From Rs. 20 to Rs. 30
TOAST RACKS— In a variety of neat and serviceable shapes	From Rs. 8 to Rs. 20
EGG BOILERS— Various designs to cook 4 or 6 Eggs at a time	From Rs. 30 to Rs. 40
NAPKIN RINGS— Sets of 4 and 6 in Morocco Cases	From Rs. 18 to Rs. 40

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open crystal face cases	...	Rs. 25
„ hunting „	...	„ 30
„ half-hunting „	...	„ 35

OF these now over all India well-known keyless Lever metal watches, we keep always a large stock.

Those who have hitherto taken objection to the somewhat large size of these watches, we may inform that the same may be had now of same quality also of smaller size.

All those who are in possession of these our watches will gladly testify that it is impossible to have a more correct, strong and durable timekeeper, and that considering their prize they may be truly styled

"A REAL LITTLE WONDER."

FAVRE LEUBA & CO., Bombay.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.
FINE SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open crystal face cases	...	Rs. 40
„ hunting „	...	„ 45
„ half hunting „	...	„ 50
„ open crystal face case, extra fine		„ 50
„ hunting case „		„ 60
„ half hunting case	...	„ 60

WE can confidently recommend above watches not only for the really good quality of their works, but also for their handy size, the solidity of their cases and the neatness of their appearance.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

FAVRE LEUBA AND CO.
CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
REDUCTION OF PRICES.

WE have received a new consignment of these favourite race watches, which in consequence of the largely increased sales, we can offer to the public at the following reduced rates :—

In white metal cases	...	Rs. 60
„ silver „	...	„ 70
„ gold „	...	„ 150

The success of these watches has been firmly established at the last Bombay and Bangalore as well as other races, and racing men are unanimous that it is the most accurate and most convenient watch ever constructed for the purpose.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO., Bombay.

CALENDER LEVER WATCHES.

THESE very useful watches are always in stock of the following descriptions and prices :—

In Silver open face cases	...	Rs. 40
„ „ Hunting „	...	„ 40

The watches show on separate dials the days of the week and the dates, the correctness of which can be fully relied upon.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

WE receive weekly shipments of our well-known cheap silver lever watches of usual excellent quality.

In open crystal face cases	...	Rs. 25
„ hunting „	...	„ 26
„ half hunting „	...	„ 27

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„ hunting „	...	„ 45
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„ open crystal face case, extra fine		„ 50
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In open crystal face cases	...	Rs. 25
„ hunting „	...	„ 26
„ half hunting „	...	„ 27

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

MATURITY IN WOOD

SOFTENS both Wine and Spirits—*ergo*—we have always on our scantling Cognacs, Whisky and Sherry.

To suit Buyers, we draw off into Jars of Imperial measure not less than one gallon, not more than four gallons.

Jars have Plated Taps and Lock Taps. We allow for their value on return.

We offer *Quarter Casks* of Cognac, Whisky, or Sherry, and our Prices vary according to quality.

COGNACS.

	Per Imperial Gal. Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	10	8	10	12
** Stars, pale agreeable flavour	11	4	11	8
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, pale, mellow recommended for general consumption	13	0	13	8
**** Stars, very superior old pale, strongly recommended	15	0	15	8

SHERRY.

MANZANILLA.—This natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a good aroma.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Per Imperial Gallon	8	9	9	0
„ Quarter Cask of about 27 Imperial Gallons	216	0	236	0

FINE OLD WHISKY IN CASKS AND JARS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Irish and Scotch, A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon	8	12	9	0
Quarter Cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons	242	0	256	0

Empty Jars for the above—1 gall. Rs. 2 ; 2 gall. Rs. 3 ; 4 gall. Rs. 4.
Electro-plated Taps to suit—Rs. 4 each.

CLARETS.

| | Cash. Rs. | a. | Credit. Rs

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 16TH AUGUST, 1881.

RATES of discount in the London Money Market yesterday were ½ per cent. lower, but Consols and French Rentes were unaltered, while the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ lower at 103, and Enfaced Rupee Paper ⅜ lower in Fours at 84¾ and ¼ lower in Fours-and-a-half at 91⅜.

Cocoanut-oil and Coffee come unaltered. Rape-seed is firm and slightly dearer; Seeds and Wheat unchanged. As regards the latter, Reuter says that the English crop is below the average, and that a deficiency is expected in France. This, in connection with the short crop already reported in America, explains the demand that has existed for Wheat here for some time past.

Piece-goods in Manchester are reported quiet but steady. The Liverpool Cotton Market, however, closed strong for Americans, with an advance of 1-16d. on the spot and 3-32d. to ⅛d. to arrive. Surats, though, were unchanged, the sales being only 400 out of a total of 12,000 bales.

In New York yesterday ready Mid-Uplands were ¼ cent higher at 12¼, November shipment 11 points up at 10·75 cents per lb. The receipts at the ports to date give the following comparisons:—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Two days' Receipts	5,000	1,700	1,300
Three days' do.	8,000	2,900	1,700
Total since 1st Sept	3,732,000	4,918,000	4,436,000

Reuter gives us this afternoon the Washington Agricultural Bureau's report on the American Cotton crop for the month ending on the 15th instant. The average of the ten Cotton States is put at 88 per cent., which shows a material diminution during the month, and as compared with previous years is unmistakeably adverse. To this no doubt is attributable the firmness displayed in New York and Liverpool yesterday; but people here will do well to accept the report with caution. There is yet ample time for the condition to recoup anything it has lost during the past month, and taking into account the increased acreage planted, it would be rash to base calculations yet on anything but a large yield.

EXCHANGE.—Reuter still quotes Bar Silver in London at 51½d.; but private messages, we hear, give 1-16d. higher. In any case the market here to-day has been extremely steady at yesterday's top rates, and with the indications of dearer money which are undoubtedly apparent, the tendency must be considered firmer. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7¾d.	per rupee.
Do. telegraphic	1s. 7 23-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7¼d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 1-32d.	,,
Francs, 3 ,, ,,	2 11½	,,

On Calcutta we still quote the demand rate at 1-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at ⅜ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER to-day has undergone quite a collapse. To begin with, Fours were quoted at Rs. 102, sellers; but before long Rs. 101⅞, and afterwards Rs. 101½, was established, and large sales have been made at the rate. Fours-and-a-half have receded to Rs. 110¼. Something very much approaching a panic appears to have got hold of the market, and in the anxiety which is shown to realise, it is difficult to say where the fall will stop. It is now not only a question of weak holders getting out, but mortgagees are doing their utmost to clear out against loans to avoid further loss; and when this sort of feeling sets in, ordinary considerations are generally put on one side. Strong as we were against the advance, however, believing it to be nothing but the outcome of extreme speculation, we must say that there is every appearance of the reaction being carried too far. With money for loan purposes practically at 6 per cent., it may be that we have not yet reached the turning point; but so long as the London Money Market shows signs of returning ease, there must be a date, and that not far distant, at which the fall must receive a check.

SHARES.—The market has been very dull to-day, with only a limited extent of business doing, but with the exception of Spinning and Weaving Mill shares values are unchanged. In these, however, there has been a general drop of Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per share, and there can be no doubt that the fall in Government Paper is operating adversely on the market, and is likely to do so.

COTTON has been quiet but firm at unchanged prices.

SEEDS and WHEAT are in strong request at previous prices, especially the latter, for which buyers are most eager.

FREIGHTS cannot be called higher in the matter of actual quotations, but a very active enquiry exists for tonnage forward loading, whilst nothing of any moment is offering.

PIECE-GOODS are fairly steady, but in the bazaar there is very little doing, to-day and to-morrow being practically holidays.

COALS are unchanged in every respect.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	11p. ct.	7325
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	800
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	650
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	120
Chart'd Bank I. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do.	310
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	300
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	284	all	10½ do.	525
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5½ do.	110
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	295

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,000
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	132p.s.	425 1,050
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	375	500
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	20 p.s.	600
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co	600	500	all	40	475
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co	1,400	250	all	10	29
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	975
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co	500	300	all	100	290
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	50	1,125
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	300 p.s.	2,950
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p.s.	815
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	50	460
Mofussil Co	125	100	100	15 p.s.	300
New Indian Press Co	1,000	350	350	14	180
Prince of W. Press	120	.....	1,500	75	1,700
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	500
Volkart's Press Co	450	1,000	all	50	520

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Connemara, 1,292 tons, Captain M. Durham, will said to-day for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE A. H. Lloyd Co.'s steamer Daphne, 1,395 tons, Captain G. Donnich, sailed yesterday for China, with a cargo of 3521 chests opium and general, and two deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Assyria, 969 tons, Captain J. W. Livingston, arrived in harbour yesterday from Delagoa Bay (15th July), via Zanzibar and Aden, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. J. M. De Costa Alvares, Mr. Haddon, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Poschel, one ayah, and thirteen deck.

THE Anchor Line steamer India, 1,362 tons, Captain J. Jameson, will sail to-day for Marseilles, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Revd. Geo. M. Brown, Mr. C. Haggelstein, Professor Reuleux, Mr. K. Steinmann, Mr. E. M. Speyer, Mr. F. Wydham Clifford, Mr. F. R. Drummonds, and Lieut. W. J. Lister.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Burmah, 675 tons, Captain Swanson, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut. Col. A. Hogg, Mr. W. S. Hamilton, Mr. H. E. Deadman, Mr. and Mrs. Kenlay and four children, Mr. Hormusjee Nusserwanjee, Mr. William Gill, Mr. John Collins, Mr. J. A. McIver, and 124 deck.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer 1,671 tons, Captain A. C. Loggin, which arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Venice (22nd July), brought the English Mails and the following cargo:—949 packages piece-goods, 156 cases beads, 8 packages hardware, 28 colors and paints, 8 packages pianofortes, 105 boxes silver, 5 cases toys, 2 boxes specie, 6 cases books, 5 bales twist, 40 packages wax, 2 packages ivory, 1 box gold coleus, 1 box pearls, 18 casks fireclay, 89 cases butter and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From
15	Burmah (s)	Davison	Bussorah, Aug. 3.
16	Assyria (s)	Livingston	Delagoa Bay, July 15.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destinations.
16	Peshawar (s)	Baker	Southampton.
	Daphne (s)	Donelch	China.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer India, Jameson, to Marseilles.
Ship Connemara, Durham, to Dunkirk.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Assyria, to Liverpool.
Steamer Teheran, to Venice.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macduff (s)—125 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co 25 bales wool, Khimchundbhoy Lallchundbhoy.
City of Baltimore (s)—400 cwts wheat, Dewjee Jayunt; 11 bales twist waste, Farnham and Co; 80 bales rags and 5 bales yarns, Dhurrumsey Dharsey; 32 bales wool, Gordhundass Toolsidass; 125 cwts coir yarn, Jeewandass Vullubdass; 880 cwts puntsack seed, Versey Dewsey; 206 bales wool, W. and A. Graham and Co; 25 bales wool, Hurjeewan Vussanjee; 70 bales twist waste, Heptoola Shaik Adum and Co.
Assyria (s)—120 cwts castoroil Ralli Brothers; 8240 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Teheran (s)—200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Teheran (s)—250 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Darien (s)—1,000½ cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Marina (s)—250 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 400 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 700 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1,200 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co; 17,000 cwts wheat and 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chanda (s)—55 bales cotton, Ramnaron Gungapursad; 50 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzier and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

China (s)—155 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

China (s)—52 bales cotton, Hajarimull Nursingdass; 6 chests opium, Goolamhooscin Jan Mahamed; 12 chests opium, Moorarjee Rambux; 5 chests opium, Hajee Essan Ellias; 19 chests opium, 9 Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 10 chests opium, E. J. Abraham; 11½ chests opium, Gulabroy Mungulchund; 28 chests opium, Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 15 chests opium, Khetsidass Hurmukroy; 2 chests opium, Guneshall Sobhagmull; 10 chests opium, Munilall Vurutjiall; 4 chests opium, O. Juguliksore; 5 chests opium, Hunmuntram Hurdewdass; 178 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

China (s)—5 chests opium, Hurdayal Kedarmull; 44½ chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 15 chests opium, Khetsedass Hurmukroy; 50 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 11 chests opium, Sewnath Ramnath; 4 chests opium, Jusraz Chetram; 10 chests opium, Guneshall Sobhagmull; 3 chests opium, Tarachund Luchminaron; 16 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 11 chests opium, Manekram Chunilall; 5 chests opium, Ramsook Motilall; 29 chests opium, Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 8 chests opium, Sewbux Srikisson; 6 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 69 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.
Daphne (s)—7 chests opium, Hajarimull Nursingdass; 11 chests opium, Tata and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 15.

Baillie, Lieut., 20th Bombay N. I., on duty, from Baroda.
Bevan, Surg., on leave, from Madras.
Hogg, Col., 12th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Rajkote.
Hatham, Captain, R. A., to join, from England.
Gibbing, Major, King's Dragoon Guards, from leave, from England.
Hogg, Major, 1st Belooch Regt., on leave, from Kurrachee.
Archdale, Captain, 12th Royal Lancers, on duty, from Secundrabad.
Bruce, Brigade-Surg., on leave, from Poona.

AUGUST 16.

Gordon, Col., Dy. Adjt-Genl., on leave, from Simla.
Barnard, Major, A.-D.-C., on Retirement, from Meerut.
Meiklejohn, Captain, 20th Punjaub N. I., on retirement, from Lucknow.
Flower-Butler, Major, The Royal Fusiliers, on leave, from Madras.
Carnegy, Brigadier-Genl., Staff, on leave, from Nusseerabad.
Oakers, Lieut.-Col., Duke of Wellington, on retirement, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 15.

Sexton, Lieut.-Col., Army Clothing Dept., on leave, to Poona.

AUGUST 16.

Lithgow, Brigade Surg., on duty, to Belgaum.
Baldwin, Col., 7th Madras N. I., on leave, to England.
Rabilly, Surg.-Major, on leave, to England.
Hutcheson, Surg.-Major, on leave, to England.
Hogg, Surg.-Major, on leave, to England.
Flower-Butler, Major, The Royal Fusiliers, on leave to England.
Carnegy, Brigadier-Genl., Staff, on leave, to England.
Hogg, Major, 1st Belooch N. I., on leave, to England.
Archdale, Captain, 12th Royal Lancers, on duty, to England.
O'Reily, Surg.-Major, on leave, to England.
Gordon, Col., Dy. Adjt.-Genl., on leave, to England.
Meklejohn, Captain, 20th Punjaub N. I., on leave, to England.
Barnard, Major, A.-D.-C., on retirement. to England.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 13.)

SURVEY OF INDIA.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Major H. R. Thuillier, R.E., Depy. Supdt., 1st Grade, the following reversions are made, with effect from the forenoon of the 27th July 1881:—

Lieut.-Col. C. T. Haig, R.E., Offg. Depy Supdt., 1st Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Depy. Supdt., 2nd Grade.
Mr. J. O. N. James, Offg. Depy. Supdt., 2nd Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Depy. Supdt., 3rd Grade.
Capt. J. Hill, R.E., Offg. Depy. Supdt., 3rd Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Asst. Supdt., 1st Grade.
Major R. Beavan, S.C., Offg. Asst. Supdt., 1st Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Asst. Supdt., 2nd Grade.

Mr. E. S. P. Atkinson, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 27th July.

Major W. H. Witkins, Depy. Supdt., 3rd Grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for one month.

Mr. F. E. Warde, Asst. Surveyor, 1st Grade, is granted privilege leave for one month.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, August 11.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. P. G. Kerans, Asst. Cant Mag., Jullundur, has obtained on medical certificate, for 2 months.

Mr. C. M. Burton, Extra Asst. Comsr., Jullundur, is appointed to officiate as Cant. Mag., Jullundur, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Lieut. Kerans.

Mr. J. R. Drummond, Offg. Judl. Asst, Ferozepore, is appointed to officiate as Depy. Comsr., Ferozepore, with effect from the 2nd August vice Major L. J. H. Grey, C. S. I, transferred to Peshawar as Offg. Civil and Sessions Judge.

The Rev. G. C. Peake, Principal of the Lawrence Asylum, Murree, officiated as Chaplain of Murree from the 1st Nov. 1880, to the 15th March, 1881.

Mr. M. Macauliffe, Offg. Depy. Comsr, Gurgaon, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month, with effect from the 2nd August.

Mr. J. C. Brown, Offg. Judl. Asst. Lahore, is appointed to officiate as Depy. Comsr, of Gurgaon, during the absence on leave of Mr. Macauliffe.

Mr. C. R. Hawkins, Depy. Comsr, Amritsar, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from the 2nd Aug.

Mr. R. Clarke, Asst. Comsr., is, on being relieved of the duties of Registrar, Chief Court, Punjab, appointed to officiate as Depy Comsr. of Amritsar, during the absence on leave of Mr. Hawkins.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the FloralFountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.*.* "AGENTS WANTED."

Under the Patronage of the Honorary Colonel of the Regiment, HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUT.-GENERAL THE HONBLE A. E. HARDINGE, C.B., Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

THE MONSOON DANCE will be held in the Town Hall on FRIDAY, 26th August.

PRESIDENT:
Major the Honble L. H. BAYLEY.
Tickets (which can be obtained at Messrs. KEMP & Co. and SOUNDY & Co.)
Volunteer (in uniform) and two Ladies, Rs. 4. Non-Volunteer and two Ladies, Rs. 6.
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. Adjt. B. V. R.
W. M. TENNENT,
Hon. Secretaries.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

PIGOT—CLEVERLY—July 16th, at the Church of St. Edwards, Westminster, Jones Q. Pigot, Esq., of the Inner Temple, and of Bombay, Barrister-at-Law, second surviving son of the late Lord Chief Baron Pigot, of Dublin, to Matilda, daughter of the late Oscar Cleverly, Esq., formerly of Kilworth, Co. Cork.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BANAJEE—August 16th, at Pringamm Back Road, near Sir Munguldass' Bungalow, Mr. Pestonjee Nowrozjee Banajee, aged 73 years. His remains will be carried to the Towers of Silence at 3 p. m., (this day.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SELLS—August 9, at Mussoorie, the wife of the Rev. Henry Sells, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

LYNCH—BISHOP—August 2nd, at Simla, Captain J. Beverley Lynch, 12th Bengal Cavalry to Eleanor (Ella) Dugee Meadows, daughter of General G. L. Bishop, Indian Army.

DEATHS.

ARCHER—August 9th, at Ranikhet, Joseph Aley Archer, late Managing Brever, Seonee Brewery—aged 42 years.

CORBETT—August 12th, at Lahore, of four days' exhaustion, after cholera, Maggie Corbett, infant daughter of Telegraph Master P. Corbett, aged 2 years and 11 months.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1881.

THAT the Jail Department in Bengal required a most thorough overhauling is made singularly evident by a circular just issued by Sir Ashley Eden. It appears that the all-important duty of inspection by the local officials has been scandalously neglected. In his recent orders the Lieutenant-Governor draws attention to the fact that this negligence is nothing new. "So far back," he states, "as December, 1870, Sir William Grey was compelled to 'remind all officers concerned that, if they did not voluntarily show more respect to the orders of Government, the Government would be driven to enforce obedience to its orders by such an exercise of its authority as would make it plain that disobedience would entail very serious consequence.'" As it turned out, this was only one of the fulminatory explosions that the misdoings of its favoured service occasionally wring from the higher officials, but which really are a species of minatory fireworks that are quite understood to mean nothing in India, but to look very well if unpleasant questions are asked in Parliament, or the Secretary of State is temporarily too inquisitive. In 1876 it appears that "the Lieutenant-Governor found no less than nine jails had been left uninspected for five years or more, and six for four years," and that many jails gave "ample proof of the evil effects of such systematic neglect." A number of magistrates were singled out as "having attended very insufficiently to the duty of visiting their jails." In 1877 we learn that "inspection duty by magistrates was very insufficiently attended to" in about a score of jails. However, the Lieutenant-Governor is in no humour to punish this disobedience, and simply expresses an edifying "hope" that more interest will be taken during the following year. Well, 1878 passed; and at the end of it we come on a repetition of precisely the same words in regard to jail inspection. It was "very insufficiently attended to." With 1879 came the year of executive famine, and as the neglect of inspection had not been reformed, the hideous death-rate was not discovered till it was duly tabulated, twelve months later, in mortuary statistics. One would have expected that such a wholesale disobedience and contempt of orders would rouse Sir Ashley Eden to do something; yet the fact is that, although the visits of inspection were fewer than in 1878, there was not one word of rebuke for the magistrates more than for the careless superintendents, who wilfully closed their eyes to the fatal effects of reduced diet.

Fortunately, the whole subject has been brought before Parliament; and Sir Ashley Eden thinks he will best save his own skin by crying out against the wicked magistrates,—not that he has any intention of hurting any one, but it is wise to have a minute or a circular on record to show how untiring he is in the performance of his governorship. "Notwithstanding these repeated orders on the subject, district magistrates and joint magistrates, who are official visitors of the jails in the districts, have during the past year, with few exceptions, very generally neglected this very important duty. Sir Ashley Eden cannot *any longer* (!) permit such persistent disregard of the orders that have been issued by Government. * * * * Any magistrate who is shown *in future* to have persistently neglected the repeated orders of Government on this point will be removed from the charge of a district." One would imagine the time for vapid threatening had gone by, but Sir Ashley Eden is of a different opinion.

There is a matter which strikes us as having been very much overlooked in his condemnation of magistrates, most justified and necessary though it is. We observe that the Inspector-General and divisional commissioners have been even more negligent than the minor officials. Such a very important institution as the Female Jail at Russa was only once visited by one or other of these officials, the magistrate only going twice. In all twenty jails were visited only twice, each by the higher officers. The negligence does not stop. The official visitor *par excellence* is the district judge. He usually lives within a mile or two of the jail of his district. We find that in thirty-seven districts the judges visited their jails ten times or less a year, and in twenty-seven districts five times or less. It seems that these gentlemen also require a little of the gentle spurring that Sir Ashley Eden ventures to attempt.

THE preparations for the annual soldiers' exhibition in Poona are going rapidly forward, and the usual assault of arms and athletic sports promise to be more successful than ever this year. The sword which the Adjutant-General has promised to the best man-at-arms will doubtless excite keen competition among all ranks; and we presume that by this time the essay for which His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has promised two hundred rupees is the subject of much mental wrestling among "the officers of the Imperial Army serving in the Bombay Presidency," as the General Order hath it. There is also an essay open to "all non-commissioned officers and men of H. M. Imperial Army serving in the Bombay Presidency." We quote these phrases because they are new to us; we are familiar with "Her Majesty's Service," and the "British Forces in India;" but, so far as we know, this is the first time that "H. M. Imperial Army serving in the Bombay Presidency" has been used. However, we merely allude to this novelty in military phraseology to note it, not to criticize it; and pass on to more important matters. We think that the present opportunity, when soldiers and sepoys are about to assemble at Poona from most of the regiments in this Presidency, to compete for prizes in athletics, is a good one to say a few words on the important subject of gymnastic training in the Native Army. It is a recognized fact now-a-days that a gymnasium is as necessary for a British regiment as a canteen. The importance of it is universally recognized in the training of soldiers. It keeps men away from the bazaar and canteen, and provides them with occupation that is useful and pleasant both to body and mind. These things being generally acknowledged, the question arises, why not extend the beneficial operation of the gymnasium to native regiments? As every one knows, the natives of this country are wonderfully fond of trials of skill and strength, to which they are accustomed from their youth up. As in England the country folk assemble on summer evenings at the village green for cricket or wrestling or foot-ball, so in India the country-bred youth practice their national sports. And when a batch of twenty or thirty of these lads join their regiment as recruits, it would be of incalculable benefit to them if there was a gymnasium where, in the intervals of drill, they could exercise their muscles and stretch their limbs. We believe that both the new Commander-in-Chief and the new Adjutant-General of the Bombay Army are sincerely desirous of improving the condition of that Army in every possible way. If, then, they should find it possible to have a gymnasium attached to the native lines in each military station of this Presidency, it would be a work of the highest practical utility. In these days the idea of Army reform is associated with large and sweeping measures, with striking and sensational changes. But there can be little doubt that if each Commander-in-Chief in this country were quietly and unobtrusively to do what lay in his power for those he commanded, the necessity of these violent remedies would be obviated. Why the shortcomings and wants and wishes of the Bombay Army can only be thoroughly known and adequately dealt with at Simla, is not at once apparent. But we have wandered a little from our subject; and in conclusion we can only say that if General Hardinge marks his tenure of office as Commander-in-Chief of the Army of this Presidency by introducing a gymnasium into each station where native troops are, he will have done a great deal more than many of his predecessors.

THE letter from a "Staff Officer" which we give in another column is not the only remonstrance which has reached us with regard to the views we expressed on the occasion referred to. In particular we have been shown a list which, we are bound to say, convicts us of rashness in the assertion that the present Commander-in-Chief had reverted *simpliciter* to the system of promotion by seniority among the different regiments, or between the regimental lists and that of the Staff Corps. We hope it will be attributed to the anxiety we feel to see the old practice of promotion in the regiment restored, that we had inadvertently fixed our attention too exclusively on cases in which what appears to us the sound rule had been departed from. But we are now satisfied that out of the score or so of appointments which General Hardinge has had to make since he took office, at least three-fourths have been made within the regiment. Why the exceptions have been as many as a fourth of the whole number is a question which can hardly be profitably discussed in the public Press. While we hold to the principle we have advocated, as on the whole that which should, in ordinary cases, determine the choice of the authorities, we should be the last to deny that the exigencies of the public service must override even that principle, excellent as in itself it is. The services are made for the appointments, and not, as the services often appear to think, the appointments for the services. And the country has a right to demand that everything—not seniority alone—shall be taken into consideration before important commands are given away. We have, as we say, no intention of enquiring into the reasons why in some cases outsiders have been brought into regiments. We have discharged our present purpose when we say that we are satisfied that it was a mistake to infer from the cases immediately before our own eye at the time, that the Commander-in-Chief and the present Head-Quarters are insensible to the immense importance of fostering the *esprit de corps* of our native regiments by encouraging men to look for promotion in their regiments.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 29.

ONE or two failures have been announced since my last, but they cannot be called serious in themselves, and I do not suppose they are in the least likely to have serious results. A Brazilian firm at Liverpool—Quarte, Potter and Son—originally established so long ago as 1815, and in its present form in 1872, has stopped payment, with liabilities estimated at about £100,000, including acceptances for £75,000; and an unfavourable liquidation is expected, as large losses have been made in produce. The firm, in fact, seems to have run dry by slow degrees. Next came the suspension of Julius Mosenthal and Co., of London and Paris, whose liabilities are as yet unknown. Minor disasters in Glasgow and some of the Midland manufacturing towns have also been noted, but hardly important enough to be dwelt upon here. That these accidents are not likely to have any marked consequences I believe, notwithstanding the undoubted fact that heavy losses must have been incurred by many kinds of produce lately. Tea, for instance, has been sold in large quantities at the "unprotected" auctions in Mincing-lane at prices said to be ruinously low, and although the loss is said to fall chiefly upon the Chinese shippers, it is certain that English commission agents who accept against the shipments do not, and cannot, escape. The great safety of all such houses is in the cheap and easy money market we have so long enjoyed. But for that many firms which have suffered for years from a kind of financial dry rot would have succumbed a good while ago. They survive fair to outside show, but hollow and rotten within; and perhaps it is almost to be desired that a little stringency would afflict the money market, so that the sham might be exposed, and the unsound fabrics be brought toppling down. Of this stringency, however, there is no present indication. It is true that this week the market has shown a little tighter owing to temporary causes, and that the purchases of gold here on account of the Italian loan will tend to make and to keep money a shade dearer than it is at present; but we may have money double its present value of 1½ per cent. for the discount of good bills, and yet be a long way short of stringency. The truth about the Italian loan is that one way or another some two millions sterling of gold will be sent to Italy from this within the next three weeks, and another million brought to Italy direct from countries such as France and Egypt, which in other circumstances would have remitted their surplus gold to us; but while this will make our money market a little more bare than it is, there need be no approach to pressure. What may happen in the late autumn it is needless to conjecture. What would happen if our harvest this year were to prove as bad as it was two years ago would be a still more barren topic of speculation. It does not appear at all likely that the United States will drain away much of our gold during the remainder of the year, because our harvest will be better and their's will be worse. If such a drain were to occur simultaneously with the drain on Italian account, I own that I do not know where the gold is to come from to meet both demands.

When I mentioned the success of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Company's issue of debentures in my last, I scarcely did justice to the remarkable result, the official figures not having been issued until afterwards. It seems that for the total of £800,000 of 3½ per cent. bonds applications to the extent of more than double the amount were received. The average price at which they were alloted was £101-7-8 per cent. The parallel instance of the Bengal Central Railway Company's share capital subscription of £1,000,000, where £20,000,000 would have been offered had the lists only remained long enough open, shows what opportunities exist for getting financial aid here to really sound Indian undertakings. I can detect a most perceptible growth of confidence among English investors during the last year or two in all that concerns Indian matters. The interest taken by such firms as the Rothschilds and the Barings has much to do with this; and the cessation of famine crises, with the general improvement of India's financial position, has also had great influence. Curiously enough, the most successful of the new gold-mining enterprises, out of the shoal with which the market has been glutted within the last year-and-a-half (successful, I mean, in the sense that their capital has been well subscribed, and that the shares are well held) are the Indian companies; some have been brought out, of equal if not greater promise, African, South American, and Australian, but most have failed to attract English subscriptions. It might have been thought that an Australian gold-mining venture of undoubted respectability would have had excellent chances of success; but the experience gained by the promoters of one recent scheme proves just the contrary. Not 100 shares were subscribed, and the project has in the meantime had to be withdrawn.

Having touched on the Indian gold-mines and their prospects, I may as well mention that experiments are about to be made here with a process for the extraction of gold from quartz which may have a great effect upon the working of all these undertakings, since, as I understand, it facilitates the profitable treatment of stone so poor in gold as to have hitherto been accounted wellnigh valueless. The process is to be tried upon 50 tons of quartz brought from India, much of which contains hardly any gold; but the practicability of the treatment is vouched for by many persons of high standing, prominent among whom is Dr. Lyon Playfair, Chairman of Committee of the House of Commons, and himself an accomplished chemist. Of course should the process turn out to be worthless poor ores or poor stone will be equally [illegible] but the mines which will profit most are those having large deposits of inferior quartz along with a fair proportion of superior, and the properties of this character are chiefly, I presume, in India and Australia. The Venezuelan quartz is of an extremely rich class. It is quite true that results of a tangible kind were shown by the Indian gold-mining undertakings. Perhaps people here are impatient; but considering that the principal of these concerns have been more than a year established, and that the machinery should all have been erected and at work before the monsoon set in, much more was reasonably looked for than mere engineer's reports of the progress made in opening up lodes. The one company which has as yet sent in statements of actual crushing operations, namely, the Glasgow one, has managed to get a bad name for contradictory, if not absolutely untrustworthy reports by telegraph, and these came at uncertain periods. I fear, indeed, that whatever the company might now publish, however favourable, would, in the first instance at least, be received with incredulity until confirmatory evidence could be procured. It is owing to the long suspense and delay as to results that no Indian gold companies have been lately brought out. There are several in readiness, but until those now in the field show they can do something the public will not touch any fresh ventures.

The awkward interruptions in telegraphic communication with your part of the world have been more seriously felt this week than last, as the new rupee loan at Calcutta was a special topic of interest; and it happened that on the same day we should have heard of the Chinese 8 per cent. silver loan, subscriptions for which were to be received by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at the two ports. Full particulars of the India loan were not received until long after business hours, and particulars of the China loan are not come until Wednesday. The India loan was taken by natives, and although the price they paid (105 3/16) was about the parity of the 4 per cents. here, the latter receded when the result transpired, as it was known that the natives would not hold their stock longer than they could see a small profit. The Chinese loan also was largely taken by the natives; but as to this we are less certainly advised. The Indian exchanges were a little unsettled in consequence. The Council fixed the minimum for their bills on Wednesday at 1s. 7¾d., a rate fully ½ above the exchange that morning, and also above the equivalent of silver; and the natural result was that not a single bid was received. This result was so obviously inevitable when the minimum was published that many people have an idea the Council did not want to sell their bills, but put up, designedly, a price they knew no bank would tender it. This supposition of course will not hold water; for if the Council really did not wish to allot any bills, the simpler plan, and also the least costly, was to announce beforehand that no bills would be taken. If the object were to stiffen the exchange, that would be the natural course; but the exchange will not rise when it is known that the Council must ere long allot a number of bills, and that there is all the more to be allotted because of the failure on two separate weeks. The Council is now actually 70 lakhs behind in its allotments, and of course that ground must be made up. The official advisers, whoever they are, have completely misunderstood the wants of the market. They seem to have fancied that the banks must buy, and that a little seeming reluctance to sell except at higher rates would compel the banks to give in and pay more than the market price. They forgot that the banks have alternative means of remittance, silver included, and that at this season they are not at all urgent to remit. In fact, it is the banks which can afford to wait, and it is the Council which must sell. Until the Council realise this fact they will go on repeating the blunder of this week.

Silver has been very dull in sympathy with the fall in the Indian exchanges, and rupee paper similarly has given way. As regards silver, it appears to me that a recovery in value is almost inevitable, for the supplies are decidedly small, and the demand must augment soon, if only because means of remittance are likely to be wanted for the East as well as for other quarters. But for Italy, I understand, no silver will be bought at present; so that the metal will not be affected yet by that source of demand. As for bi-metallism and the Monetary Conference, the controversy is, save by the more enthusiastic advocates of the double standard, as completely forgotten as if it had never existed. Of course the subject itself is not forgotten; that is, so long as we have silver cheap and the Indian exchange any figure lower than 1s. 10d. there will be a grievance and a sense of defect and mistake somewhere. But the engagements taken by the various Governments and by the Bank of England, the speeches by Sir Louis Mallet and Lord Reay, the prelections by Mr. Evarts and Mr. Cernuschi, the guarded declarations by Baron Thielmann for the German Government, and the modest reserve of Mr. Fremantle for the English Cabinet (who always took up a sort of "hope-I-don't-intrude" attitude),—all these are now forgotten, and for the general public the whole controversy has to be fought over again. But you need not therefore suppose that the subject will be dropped. By one Government at least, that of France, the question will be kept open in the ordinary course of negotiation to prepare for the resumption of the Conference sittings in April next, the date to which they stand adjourned; and the French Minister will endeavour to get the States of the Latin Union and the United States to agree on such qualified bi-metallism as will induce the Indian Government, Germany, and the Bank of England to carry out the conditional promises they severally made. In doing this I shall be greatly surprised if the French Government does not find that the chief obstacle to success is the very country and Government which originally joined with France in sending out the invitation to the Conference. In short, it is the zeal of the United States which has chiefly cooled in the business. Public opinion there seems to have discovered that America has no particular interest in the question of bi-metallism. True, the

TELEGRAMS.

CALCUTTA MONSOON SKY-RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 16.

The Calcutta Monsoon Sky-races, second meeting, came off to-day. The weather was most propitious; the racing was good; and the attendance large.

The first race was the Hurlingham Stakes.

Lord William Beresford's Deception (owner)	1
Exile	2
Jock	3

Good race, cleverly won.

The second race was the International Handicap for all horses bred in Asia. ½ mile. Hurdle race.

Mr. St. Clair's Polly (owner)	1
Deceiver	2
Scotch Rifleman	3

The third race was the Monsoon Grand National for all horses and all riders. 1½ mile. Seven flights of hurdles.

Mr. Trail's Di Vernon (owner)	1
Lady Florence	2
Temperance	3

Only three entries.

The fourth race was the Fort William Stakes, a handicap flat race for all horses. ½ mile.

Mr. Kemp's Corkscrew (Mr. Hopkins) ...	1
Gaylad	2
Bolt	3

The fifth race was the Aryan Scurry for all ponies.

Mr. Hopkins's Fairy (owner)	1
Buttercup	2
Deceiver	3

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

LONDON, AUGUST 15.

In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Gladstone moved that the amendments of the Lords to the Irish Land Bill should be considered, but he made no statement respecting the intentions of the Government.

LONDON, AUGUST 16.

In the House of Commons last night several of the Lords' amendments to the Land Bill were rejected, others modified, whilst a few were accepted by large majorities. Amongst the latter was included an amendment eliminating Mr. Parnell's clause suspending proceedings for debt pending a declaration of judicial rent. The extreme Home Rulers raised serious objections to this proceeding, and accused the Government of a secret compromise with the Opposition.

The Land Bill was again returned to the House of Lords.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 15.

A bulletin issued this morning states that President Garfield has experienced a relapse. He suffers from attacks of vomiting, and his condition is feverish.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 15, MIDNIGHT.

The latest bulletin announces that President Garfield is alarmingly ill.

THE EGYPTIAN ARMY.

LONDON, AUGUST 16.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. MacCoan (member for Wicklow) suggested the expediency of disbanding the Egyptian army and replacing it by gendarmerie.

Sir Charles Dilke, in reply, said that the gravity of the circumstances in the background precluded him giving any answer on the subject.

RUSSIA AND THE TURCOMANS.

The *Daily News* publishes a telegram from Meshed stating that a Tekme Sirdar has arrived at Merv on a mission from the Russian Government to arrange the submission of the Turcomans.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, AUGUST 16.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Rosetta, with the outward English mails of the 5th instant, left for Bombay at noon to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, AUGUST 15.

The Hall Line steamer Speke Hall arrived here from Bombay this morning.

LONDON, AUGUST 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market closed with prices firmly maintained.

Fair Dholleras	4¼
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103
4 ,, Rupee Paper	84½
4 do.	91
3 ,, Consols for account	100⅜
5 French Rentes	118½
Bar Silver	51½
Arrival—Indus.	

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 16th.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted beyond Busreh. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted beyond Busreh. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, NIGHT, AUGUST 15.

At 10 p.m. ... ... 79·5 Farht.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16.

At 6 a.m.	78·1
,, 10 a.m.	83·1
,, 2 p.m.	84·1
,, 4 p.m.	82·1

IT is officially stated that His Excellency the Viceroy has no intention of holding a durbar at Agra during the cold weather. The programme of His Excellency's projected tour is given in another column.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us from Poona, August 15, regarding the departure of the Rifle Brigade from that station:—"Owing to the great amount of sickness prevailing in the 1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade, stationed in the Ghorpooree Barracks at Poona, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has decided on sending the head-quarters and three companies of this regiment to Ahmednagar. Two companies of the battalion have already been sent into the barracks at Wanowrie, two are located at Satara, and one at Kirkee: consequently on the departure of the head-quarters for Ahmednagar during the course of the week, the Ghorpooree Barracks, which have been so notoriously unhealthy of late years, will be entirely vacated, and it is believed that it is the intention of the military authorities to allow them to remain so for some time to come. There have been no less than six deaths in the Rifle Brigade (including that of Lieut. the Hon. Baillie Hamilton) during the past fortnight, and a very large number of the men are now in hospital, suffering from malarious fever. The Rifles intended giving a ball on the 8th of next month, but this, of course, has had to be abandoned. The head-quarters of the regiment during their two months' stay in Poona has been exemplary, and the departure of the battalion will be regretted by all classes."

NEWS from the Bheel country is said to be very reassuring, the *pals* being quick, and the people peacefully inclined.

THE committee appointed to enquire into the failure of the Lahore water-works consists of three members, Mr. Bensel, Chief Engineer of the S.P.D. Railway, Mr. T. Higham, Executive Engineer, Shirinde Canal, being appointed on behalf of the Government, and Mr. J. Campbell, C. E., on behalf of the contractor who executed the work. The enquiry has commenced.

WRITING to a contemporary from Naini Tal, on the 11th instant, a correspondent says:—"The place is rumbler than it has been ten years. The rain comes down continually, and there is nothing else of any kind going on."

THE head-quarters of the Madras Government will, it is said, leave Ootacamund earlier than usual this year, in order that the heads of departments may settle down and have their offices swept and garnished against the coming of the new Governor. The move, therefore, will probably be made during the first week of October.

THE following is a specimen of the "occult" style sometimes affected by the *Pioneer*:—Mr. Rivers Thompson seems to be definitively regarded now as the next Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. It may be that no distinct intentions have been announced by the Government, but arrangements of the kind referred to may sometimes, nevertheless, be anticipated with confidence.

THE station hospital system is to be introduced into Allahabad immediately among the European garrison. The medical officers will be directly under the command of the senior officer of their own department, subject only to the officer commanding the station, instead of being under the command of the officers commanding the various corps, as was the case under the regimental system. Should the introduction of a Medical Department mess follow the institution of a station hospital, as at Aldershot, the Army Medical Department will then have a definite and distinct existence and status as a separate corps.

CHOLERA continues very bad in Lahore. The latest issue of the local paper, dated August 12, reports:—"According to the official report of the city Kotwali, there were twenty-five cases of cholera in the city and one in Baghbanpura, yesterday; six of these proved fatal—five in the city and one in Baghbanpura. Of those previously attacked seven died in the city, and as many in the village of Baghbanpura. Altogether there were twenty deaths from the disease yesterday. The Anarkali official report also registered nine cases yesterday, three of which occurred in the village of Mozang. Three of these proved fatal, viz., one in Anarkali proper, and two in Mozang. Some native doctors visit the city daily to look after its sanitary condition. They also distribute cholera pills among the patients. We are told by an eye-witness that a native who ate a cucumber was attacked by cholera, and died a short time after he got sick."

THE *Pioneer* is pleased to approve of the Bombay Municipality, and not being located in Bombay, it is perhaps not unnatural that it should approve also of the project for a new Municipal Hall. In the latest issue of the Allahabad organ we read:—"From the proceedings of a meeting of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, it will be seen that that city is soon to be enriched with another of those public buildings which are the pride of her citizens and her Esplanade. The new edifice is to be a Municipal Hall to contain the Municipal Offices, which at present occupy a hired building. Presumably there will also be a large chamber for public meetings, a want which is apparently much felt, as a private citizen has come forward with an offer of half a lakh towards the new building on condition of its being available for public purposes. The Municipality themselves are to set aside two-and-a-half lakhs as a building fund. Certainly, if any municipal corporation deserves to dwell in marble halls it is the Corporation of Bombay, which is beyond comparison the most efficient and energetic of any in India. Its members, by the fatality which attends such bodies, are indeed inclined at times to be long winded, and especially upon subjects that are best left to the expert; but what other corporation would have despatched a matter of so much importance in as short a time or with the same absence of wrangling? Had such a question, for instance, been brought before the Calcutta Commissioners on the same day, it is any odds that they would not have yet got beyond a preliminary discussion on the rights of man, by way of opening up the subject. Looking round to the other great cities, we shall find the Municipality of Rangoon a byeword for inefficiency, while that of Madras, under its load of debt, is feebly lapsing into a slough of incompetence from which it will have some day to be extricated by Government. By the light of such comparisons the success of municipal government in Bombay becomes very conspicuous, and it may be securely anticipated that its members when housing themselves will do so in a way to bring credit on the city."

REGARDING the position of affairs in Afghanistan, the Lahore paper writes:—"With the additional reinforcements which, we are told, are on the way, the Amir should be able to hold the country about Kelat-i-Ghilzai. Reinforcements were known to be on the way ten days ago. Those of which our latest news speaks are additional ones. Before either of the reinforcements were sent off, Kelat-i-Ghilzai was held by fifteen hundred men under Gholam Haidar. Some of the principal officers of the Amir in the Kandahar province are now at Kelat-i-Ghilzai: Sirdar Mahomed Hashim Khan, the Kandahar Governor, General Gholam Haidar Khan, Kazi Saaduddin, and Gholam Haidar Sahibzada. Ayoub evidently thought he could as easily take possession of Kelat-i-Ghilzai as Kandahar—that is, with a force not much more imposing than a corporal's guard. As our readers may remember, this force stopped short of Jaldak, a good way on this Kandahar side of Kelat-i-Ghilzai. Its commander saw that the country was in possession of the Amir's troops, and that they were collecting supplies everywhere about; so he deemed it prudent to retire. Ayoub is not likely to renew his attempts in that direction for some little time to come. Under the circumstances a cessation of hostilities may prove his wisest policy. No one, say the Afghans, can hold Kabul who does not hold Kandahar; and Ayoub will perhaps best consult his own interests by first establishing his authority firmly in the south, and endeavouring to win the confidence of his subjects by a just and firm administration, and by every indulgence to their wish for unimpeded commerce with British India."

THE Madras correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—"We expect Sir Frederick and Lady Roberts here by the end of October. They go straight to Ootacamund, where a fine house called Snowdon, has been secured for them. It seems probable that thus will be made the family headquarters, and that the children and their governess will reside permanently at Ooty: a very wise decision, for children seem to thrive as vigorously on the Neilgherries as in England, while at Madras they soon fade and look weedy. Sir Frederick has secured a very fine team of bay Walers, late the property of Mr. Adam, and formerly selected for the Duke of Connaught, Colonel Drury at Ossoor. His Excellency is not likely to have seen a finer team in England, and everyone here seems glad that they have found a home in his stable."

AN important conclusion to be drawn from the municipal agitation at Simla, the *Pioneer* considers, is that "a place of that kind cannot possibly be managed without an octroi. The taxation of Simla is not really heavy per head of the population, as compared with that of many other places. We shall probably have some figures on this subject to put before the reader before long. But dealing for the moment merely with principles, it is equally obvious that direct taxation in a case of this kind is felt as more burdensome for every rupee raised than indirect taxation would be for every five rupees. The crusade against octroi which the Government of India has undertaken during these last few years has merely been due to one of Sir John Strachey's crochets, and it is to be hoped that it may now be dismissed, to bear company with the narrow gauge and happy-go-lucky finance."

A TELEGRAM to the same paper, dated Quetta, 14th August, says:—"All is quiet in Kandahar, and Ayoub Khan is said to have determined to postpone his advance on Kabul for two months. There appears to be a good deal of ill-feeling between the Kabuli, Kandahari, and Herati troops, notwithstanding Ayoub's efforts to bring about a better understanding. All the Farsiwan Mirzas whom Ayoub arrested when he first arrived have been set at liberty; and it seems to be the Sirdar's desire to govern well and justly. He is enlisting very few local khasadars and tribal sowars; only so many as are required for the posts on the roads that are necessary for the protection of travellers. From Kelat-i-Ghilzai it is reported that Gholam Haidar has now two regiments of infantry and two of cavalry with him, and that reinforcements are on their way from Kabul. About 1,000 levies, both horse and foot, with two guns, have already left for Ghuzni; and two regiments of infantry, 2,000 sowars, and 8 guns are said to have reached Shekhabad, between Ghuzni and Kabul. So there is a prospect of more fighting sooner or later, unless the rivals can come to some agreement to divide the country, which is improbable,—if we do not assist to bring about an understanding."

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Whitehall Review* that "the gambling at the N.-W. P. Club, Allahabad, is giving rise to much talk, and that poker, although not allowed by the rules of the club, is played. *On dit* that several 'chits' for thousands of rupees have been given, and that one man lost Rs. 10,000. I fancy that the play is high, even for men with unlimited means. At whist the club stakes of one rupee points are now adhered to; which is a change for the better."

A "BOMBAY CIVILIAN" has addressed the following letter to the London *Daily News* with reference to the transfer of Mr. Tagore:—In Bombay the Governor is usually guided by the advice of the Chief Justice in such matters as the transfer of Mr. Tagore from Surat to Kanara, of which you write this morning. In this case he did not wait for it, and so had to alter what was first settled. Sir Michael Westropp being influenced by no personal caprice but by the sufficient reason that an experienced and able officer of Mr. Macpherson's standing was wanted for the important post of Surat instead of Mr. Tagore, his junior by four years. Mr. Tagore suffered no more inconvenience than many of us have to, without our friends making a "race question" of it, from governors and their private secretaries making appointments without consulting those entitled to advise, the result being that they have to be reconsidered, as in this case.

"RUFFLER" writes in *Vanity Fair*:—I find that there is a splendid marble pulpit erected in St. Paul's, by his brother officers and friends, to the memory of Captain Cuthbert Fitzgerald, 12th Bombay Native Infantry, who commanded the 5th Punjab Cavalry. But no visitor to the Cathedral can possibly know to whom the pulpit was erected, as Cuthbert Fitzgerald's name is on the back of the basement, and the pulpit is so close to the wall that it is next to impossible to read the name or see it. The name should be inscribed where it can be seen. This information may be useful to the subscribers to the Fitzgerald Memorial, who might fairly call upon the Dean of St. Paul's, who accepted the pulpit, to place Captain Fitzgerald's name on the pulpit in its proper place. It will be no excuse for the Dean to say that the letters were inscribed on the basement by the sculptor, as the inscription has been blocked out by the position of the pulpit.

A MOVEMENT is on foot in the West of England to mark the tercentenary of the defeat of the Armada, by the erection of a monument to Sir Francis Drake and his comrades in the defence of England. The site fixed upon is the Hoe, at Plymouth, in full view of the Sound, where the English fleet assembled before issuing forth to give battle to the Spaniards. A considerable fund, which has received the support of the Prince of Wales and other distinguished persons, has been raised in Devon and Cornwall.

THE correspondents of the *Daily Telegraph* and *Standard* sent reports from various European capitals as to the meeting of the German and Austrian Emperors, and the progress of the Turko-Greek frontier question. The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says that the meeting of the two Emperors at Gastein has no political significance, but it is regarded as an indication that the alliance between the two countries continues to be maintained unchangeably on the basis on which it was concluded in September, 1879, between Count Andrassy and Prince Bismarck.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* of July 29 remarks:—"The *Standard* lays its finger this morning upon the passage in Lord Granville's despatch to Lord Dufferin in which the Turks are warned that English interests in Tripoli are not to be regarded as guaranteeing them from all punishment if they molest France, and complains that it undoes all the good of his protests at Paris. But what could be done? It is preposterous to say, as the *Standard* says, that because it suits us to keep the French out of Tripoli, therefore, no matter what happens, even if Tripoli is made the base for an Arab attack upon France, the French shall not cross the Tripolitan frontier. No Power in the world would accept such a position, and Lord Granville was bound to warn the Turks that they were not to presume that England would guarantee them immunity from the consequences of their own misdeeds. It was this deeply rooted conviction which led the Turks to brave the Russian invasion in 1877. Lord Granville is not likely to repeat the mistake of Lord Beaconsfield by encouraging any such delusion. The *Standard's* plan of declaring that we will defend the Turkish frontier under all circumstances would be heroic, but it is utterly impracticable. Even the late Administration found that out, and it is absurd to expect Mr. Gladstone to be more Turkish than Lord Beaconsfield."

THE *Times* correspondent at Berlin gives an instance of the thoroughness with which musketry practice is taught in the German Army. The better to accustom the men to the opaqueness of a battlefield, clouds of smoke are produced by burning furze and wet grass, or by other means, between the marksman and his aim, and the advantages of this practice are apparent. "It is surprising" the correspondent adds, "that something of the kind has not yet been thought of at Wimbledon." The odd thing is that something of the kind actually came to pass at Wimbledon, for the furze on that admirable common took fire by accident during the late encampment. Instead, however, of seeing the use to which the conflagration might be put, as the burning of the house taught Charles Lamb's Chinese the way to produce roast pig, the people at Wimbledon not unnaturally stopped the firing until the smoke had cleared away.

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Byculla.	
	In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.	
Previously regtd.	61	17	64	66	58	79	63	82
Aug. 15 Monday	0	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Tuesday	..	..	0	45	0	31	0	6
Total	61	19	65	11	59	10	63	88
Aug. 16, 1880 ..	42	40	46	4	28	64	42	65

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(16th August, 1881.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m.	Wind. Direction and force.	Mean velocity.	Rain
	Ins.	Dgs		Mls. p. hr.	Ins.
Kurrachee ...	29·652	83·0	W s W	17	0·00
Surat	·742	83·0	W s W	17	0·00
Bombay	·814	83·4	W s W	15	0·10
Ratnagiri	·857	80·8	W s W (moderate).	..	0·07
Karwar	·886	80·1	N W (moderate).	..	0·21
Mangalore ...	·921	76·0	N W	3	0·48
Calicut	·920	78·6	W	2	0·28
Cochin	·926	80·0	N W	2	0·41
Maniipatam.	·758	80·0	N W	..	0·00
Madras	·802	87·0	W	..	0·00
Negapatam ...	·807	88·5	W	8	0·01

GOLD AND SILVER.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

THE following table shows the imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1881-82:—

IN THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1881.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	28,02,230	38,83,810	67,76,010
Exports	13,73,635	1,51,639	15,25,274
Net Imports.....	28,82,245	23,07,971	53,90,216
FIRST 3 MONTHS.			
Imports	98,21,703	88,12,910	1,86,34,643
Exports	25,335	27,14,611	27,39,946
Net Imports	97,96,368	60,98,329	1,58,94,697

II.—Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1881-82:—

IN THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1881.	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Coins and Bullion received (Assay Value)	21,37,390	3,05,276	24,42,666
Coined & Examined.	16,09,999	Nil	16,09,999
FIRST 3 MONTHS.			
Coins and Bullion received (Assay Value)	26,14,012	5,93,631	32,07,673
Coined & Examined.	16,09,999	5,57,772	21,67,771

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—"With strumous and emaciated subjects, and where the general health is impaired," observes Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., M.D., Physician to the Queen in Ireland, "the reviving and re-animating effects of a regular daily course of this animal Oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is renovating; it checks progress of emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds, as it were, the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable and salutary change in all the vital functions." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the weekly meeting of the Town Council held yesterday there were present Dr. Cook, Chairman, Sir Frank Souter, Capt. H. Morland, Messrs. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, R. M. Sayani, R. N. Khote, N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, M. N. Banajee, and Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik.

A MUNICIPAL CLAIM.

The Council discussed the question of recovering the rates, namely, Rs. 1,946-13-2, due, and to accrue due, from the estate of the late Cursetjee Cowasjee Ashburner, in respect of houses Nos. 9 and 10, Cowasjee Patell Tank-road; houses Nos. 10 and 32, Ardasheer Dady-street; and houses Nos. 94, 95, and 96, Breach Candy-road. The estate is in the hands of the Receiver.

The Municipal Commissioner said that the matter was referred to the solicitors for their opinion.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee said that if he mistook not, they could have recovered the amount from the occupiers; and he wanted to know why no attempt had been made to recover it from them. This, Mr. Nowrozjee remarked, would have been a very inexpensive and obvious remedy. On the other hand, the chances were that, while they would incur the heavy costs of employing solicitors, filing a claim in the Commissioner's office, and attempting to prove the claim before him, they would not recover a single rupee.

Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik said they could prove in the Small Causes Court against the tenants to recover the amount due.

The Municipal Commissioner explained that, as matters at present stood, he had not pledged himself to any particular course; and he wished the matter to be withdrawn from the agenda-paper for the present.

Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik and Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee agreed in thinking that it would be cheaper to withdraw the claim rather than go before the Commissioner; otherwise they would be mulcted in costs to no purpose whatever.

It was then resolved that the rates due from the estate of the late Cursetjee Cowasjee Ashburner be recovered from the tenants, if necessary, either by distraint or by suit in the Small Causes Court; and that the Council are of opinion that it would not be advisable, considering all the circumstances of the case, to proceed in the Commissioner's office for the recovery of the rates.

After disposal of some other business, the Council adjourned.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held on Monday afternoon, Dr. Thomas Blaney presiding.

THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1880.

The Chairman said that the business before the meeting was the consideration of the Municipal Administration report for the year 1880, together with the review thereof by the Town Council.

The following are some extracts from the Town Council's review of the report:—

As there is no administration report from the Municipal Commissioner for the year 1880 which the Town Council can "review" under the terms of Section 33 of the Municipal Acts III. of 1872 and IV. of 1878, the Council can only deal with the various departmental reports for the past year, forwarded to them by the Commissioner under his memorandum No. 7002 of the 4th instant, wherein he very forcibly remarks that as he only took charge of his present office on 3rd May last, and had no part in the administration of the past year, it would be useless for him to submit an independent report, and that as the departmental reports are so long overdue he would do more harm than good were he to detain them until he could be in a position to offer any detailed remarks on them. The Town Council feel great satisfaction in again remarking on the highly satisfactory condition of the Municipal finances, which year after year continue to afford proof of the soundness of the principles on which the civic administration of Bombay has been conducted since the reorganization of the Corporation in 1872. The Controller reports that the Budget estimates of income for the year was Rupees 30,88,250, whilst the clear surplus over that amount was Rs. 96,079-1-10, a result which may be taken as all the more satisfactory having regard to the circumstance that the realisation of the Consolidated Rate fell short of the estimate by Rs. 99,460-4, and that Government unexpectedly deducted Rs. 15,000 from the State contribution towards the cost of the Police in order to apply that amount in aid of the expenses of working the C. D. Act. The falling off in the collection was due to the delay in the issuing of the bills consequent on the general revision of assessment. The Water Rate yielded Rs 45,703 above the estimate, whilst Town Duties realised Rs. 6,57,783, or Rs. 1,98,383 more than the estimate. This increase in the outcome of the duties was consequent on the increased activity of trade in grain, sugar, timber, and fermented liquors. No duty was levied on metals, as the tax thereon has been altogether removed. More than Rs. 2,00,000 were paid back as refunds of Town Duties during the year, requiring the issue of 16,031 certificates of refund. On one day 166 of these refund were paid off. Including Rs. 1,91,288 expended on New Works, the sanctioned expenditure amounted to Rs. 33,07,686-10-7, but the actual expenditure was only Rs. 30,57,992-0-11, as there were savings to the amount of Rs. 2,50,000 on sundry heads, such as Rs. 50,000 on Fire Brigade, Rs. 1,00,000 on Drainage, particular saving was effected by deferring the sale of Drainage Loan paper and advancing all the funds required for Drainage works during the year out of current revenue. Similarly Rs. 80,959 were saved by not drawing on account of the New Water Works being made, and by the fact that the first Instalment on account of Sinking Fund on the Consolidated Loan had not to be paid until the 1st July 1881, instead of in July 1880 as originally stipulated by Government, and inasmuch as, owing to the Municipality being able to make these advances, it was not necessary to draw against the balance of the Loan until the last day of the year, when, under the Consolidated Loan Act, the whole amount of the Loan had to be drawn. The actuals of the Municipal finances were better than the estimates by Rs. 7,08,699. The net result is a surplus of Rs. 1,59,505 over and above that already taken credit for in the Budget estimates for 1881, as explained in detail at page 61 of the Controller's Report, from which sum Rs. 59,505 should be reserved for New Works not commenced or completed in the past year, and for other unforeseen charges. The balance, Rupees one lac, together with the profit of two lacs on the sale of drainage Government paper, is available for disposal by the Corporation. In addition to this, there are also the recoveries made during the current year for the large out standing balance on account of last year's advances. The net excess of revenue over expenditure of the year is Rs. 2,42,156. The total payment on account of widening of the Love Grove sluices, &c., up to the end of 1880 amounted to Rs. 1,36,118. There was thus an unexpended balance of Rs. 4,40,882 on the 6 lacs Surface Drainage Loan. Rs. 5,22,677 were expended on the new Drainage Works; Rs 2,72,677 out of this sum were advanced from current surplus cash, and Rs. 2,50,000, were met by the sale proceeds of Drainage paper. The Water Works Fund owed the Municipal fund Rs. 42,47,224, which sum includes Rs. 40,36,987 and Rs. 78,921 spent respectively on the Tulsi and Bhundarwada Works. The total of the Sinking Fund investments up to the end of last year at the Bank of Bombay was Rs. 14,30,817, against Rs. 12,90,528 in 1879, representing 4 and 4½ per cent. of Government paper of the value of Rs. 15,97,400. The Sinking Fund will be fully matured before the end of 1888. But the Local Loans will not become payable until 1888. The Controller has made certain suggestions on this point, which it would be premature to discuss until certain amendments in the Municipal Acts have been proposed have come into force. The Consolidated Loan was fully drawn, as required by law, on the last day of the past year. The unexpended balance of Rs. 4,40,882 of the 6 lacs Surface Drainage Loan helped to swell the cash balance at the end of 1880. But the amount was placed to credit in the beginning of the year in a separate current account bearing interest, as suggested by the Controller. The income of the Water Works Fund, which by law is to be kept separate and distinct from all other accounts, fell short of the expenditure by Rs. 48,279, which with previous years' deficits amounted to Rs. 1,31,317. Notwithstanding the large amount paid on account of interest on the Tulsi Loan, the income would have been more than sufficient to pay the expenditure incurred in the past year had not a good portion of the assessed water rate remained unrecovered.

Rs. 40,36,987 were spent on the Tulsi and Vehar outlet works up to 31st December 1880. This caused an excess of Rs. 36,987 on the loan of 40 lacs, but the total excess on the loan sanctioned by the Town Council for the completion of the works was Rs. 1,05,000. This excess was authorised by the Town Council to be met temporarily out of the Surface Drainage Loan balance.

Regarding the Workshops accounts, it appears that there was a net loss of Rs. 1,194. The gross profit was Rs. 61,080, and this was more than absorbed by excesses amounting to Rs. 36,623 incurred by the Superintendent on brick-making, building two mulch cattle stables, and on making hammers for a contractor, and also by various charges against Rs. 24,650 for repairs to machinery, alterations in the shops, and other charges. The whole of the profit was made from the construction of carts, &c., for Government. The figures given by the Assessor show that whereas the gross rateable value of property in 1879 was Rs. 1,30,41,260, and the number of properties 20,853, the valuation in 1880 was only Rs. 1,17,82,525, whilst the number of properties had increased to 25,347. The Assessor states that the falling off is attributable to a decline of Rs. 21,27,468 in the rateable value of property between the years 1870 and 1879 was due to the fact that properties which were formerly assessed to Municipal rates have passed into the hands of Government, but a few cases are still awaiting decision. properties which are under-assessed. Having regard to the great extension of the city of late years, to the large increase in cotton manufactures and other industries within the past few years, the Council cannot but hope that the result of the labourers of the Finance Committee (which for some months has been inquiring into the whole subject) may lead to good results, and place the system of assessment in a really satisfactory condition. It is undoubted that the enormous development of spinning and weaving and other trades has of late years tended to increase the valuation, and it appears, from the figures given in this report, that in 1880, when under the direction of the Commissioner, a fresh valuation was made to place the assessment on something like a more satisfactory basis, the valuation was increased by no less than Rs. 2,53,235, representing Municipal rates to the value of Rs. 22,791. The report of the Refund and Remission Officer shows that the total amount of refunds of rates and taxes was Rs. 19,649-2-1, the number of refunds being 1,565. The sum granted in remission was Rs. 28,349-1-7, and the number of remissions was 255.

The report of the Executive Engineer on Special Duty shows that progress was made with the new Drainage works, as well as with surveys for the house connections along the section of the new sewer not yet completed, and for the Camatteepoora drainage system. The water works under construction by Mr. Walton during the year were the Tulsi Lake, pipe-laying, embankment from Pumi to Mowjay, and the construction of the Malabar Hill Reservoir. The Tulsi water was first brought into the city on 15th March 1879, from which date till March 1880 the supply occasioned no complaints, after which date the excessive rate of consumption manifested itself, the extension of the lake, and the quality of the water became extremely impure. Special means had to be adopted for checking the waste, and the supply had to be altered from the constant to the intermittent system, not without causing considerable inconvenience. The lake was designed to yield a supply of 4,250,000 gallons per diem, but from the middle of September 1879 to the middle of February 1880 the daily draw off was very much in excess of that quantity, and in one instance more than double. At 423 on the gauge the capacity of the lake is 1,191,000,000 gallons. The number of consumers to be supplied with Tulsi water is 158,638, so the daily allowance to the area of the city to be supplied is 4,460,674 gallons. The Executive Engineer considers it is his duty to call attention to the necessity of further measures being taken to control all sources of waste of potable water. The most satisfactory step, however, towards remedying the insufficiency of the supply, received the sanction of the Corporation, and the necessary work has been carried out, namely, the raising of the dams of the lake by six feet, which is calculated to give an extra supply for the western districts of the city equal to 113 days' consumption. The water is now admitted to the reservoir, and from thence supplied to the city, instead of direct from the main as hitherto. By keeping a small quantity of water stored in the reservoir, ample pressure to deal with conflagrations can be instantly obtained. The benefit derived from the system of distributing the water supply from a high level service reservoir cannot be overrated. It enables the main from the lake to do full duty during the twenty-four hours under a constant pressure, and thus secures its immunity from those destructive hydraulic shocks to which it must always be liable with an intermittent system, necessitating partial or total closing of the sluices during that period. Before the reservoir was in use, bursts in the main between Bombay and Tulsi were not unusual occurrences, whereas since the date upon which it came into operation one only has occurred, and that was occasioned by the necessity for partially closing the sluice. The service reservoir is calculated to secure an equal and regular supply to all consumers upon the line. When the service was given direct from the main, notwithstanding the excessive pressure, complaints of irregularities in the supply were numerous; since, however, that system has been abandoned, and the service reservoir added, the complaints have been limited, and were made at a time when certain changes in the rate of supply and pressure were being introduced into the system of delivery. There are still two important works in connection with the Malabar Hill Reservoir to be considered—(1) the construction of filter beds, and (2) the construction of roof. With regard to No. 1, though there are at present no complaints of the purity of the Tulsi water, there is a difference of opinion as to the necessity for filtering all water intended for drinking purposes. The plans and estimate for this work have been prepared and have been approved by the Consulting Engineer; it only remains, therefore, to carry them out.

The other work, however, requires some consideration. The reservoir is now divided into three compartments:—(a) The settling tank, which receives the water on its admission from the Tulsi Lake, where the water settles, so that the vegetable matter in suspension falls to the bottom of the tank: (b) The filter beds, where the water is made to pass through layers of small stones, shingle, and fine sand; and (c) the storage reservoir, where the filtered water is stored up ready for delivery to the city. Mr. Walton recommends that only the service reservoir be roofed if the filter beds are constructed, and the roof to the service reservoir be left over, the latter cost will be Rs. 2,38,986, or Rs. 1,58,374 less than what the cost will be if the whole reservoir is completely roofed.

The Health Officer reports that 1,381 fever deaths were registered than in 1879, and 3,365 less than the mean of the previous five years. The epidemic of measles, which assumed, an epidemic form, there was a diminution in the mortality from the chief types of disease. The deaths from fever were 932, from small-pox 272, and from cholera 294 less than in 1879. The city is now recovering from the septic influence of the condition induced by the inflow of famine-stricken immigrants, and calculating the population on the new basis of population, the public health—the health of the ordinary resident population—may be considered good. The rough returns of the census taken on the 17th February last show a population of 755,026, or an increase of 110,621 over the last census, and taking these 755,026 as the closest approach to the number of the population, the number of deaths, exclusive of still-born, during the year, namely, 21,146, the mortality was 28·01 per 1,000. Calculated on the population of 1872 this ratio of mortality would be 32·91 per 1,000. Of this total mortality of 21,146, the deaths from fever were 7,513, from phthisis 2,710, diseases of nervous system 2,015, diseases of respiratory system 1,973, measles 1,324, dysentery 994, diarrhœa 734, accidents 345, small-pox 297, cholera 30, all other causes, except still-born, 3,301.

The lowest mortality among races and castes was that of the Parsees, 20·14 per 1,000; the highest rate of mortality was that among Buddist and Jains, 38·26 per 1,000. Among Europeans the mortality was 26·88 ditto, Indo-Europeans 23·80 ditto, native Christians 29·46 ditto, Mussulmans 37·44 ditto, Brahmins 27·60 ditto, Lingaets 37·84 ditto, Bhattias 30·42 ditto, Hindoos of other castes 30·61 ditto, Hindoo outcastes 49·37 ditto, Jews 24·38 ditto. Of the dead, 15,826 were buried, 5,569 burned, and 1,004 conveyed to the Towers of Silence. The localities in which the death-rate was highest were—Camatteepoora 2,545 (ratio to total deaths 12·0 per 100), population 46,996, Oomerkaree 1,752 (ratio 8·3 ditto), population 49,873, Mandvee 1,551 (ratio 6·4 ditto), population 35,100, Chukla 1,276 (ratio 6·1 dit

of sufficiently wholesome strictness to the individual to prevent his repudiating his obligation at the cost of his creditor first, and ultimately of the community. What credit requires is organization, not extinction. The Act tends to its extinction, except where mingled with trickery and fraud, but, as was said in introducing the Act, "when we overturn by an Act of the Legislature institutions which popular consent has maintained for above a score of centuries, we sometimes forget that we are not the bearers of a political revelation from heaven."

29. By the provisions of chapter 10 of the Act, legal practitioners are excluded from the courts, except on a special permission from the subordinate judge. The lower order of pleaders are no doubt a cunning and intriguing set of men, like the lower order of attorneys in England; but the mischief of excluding all pleaders, good and bad, from the courts far exceeds any advantage to be gained from it. I have almost invariably found that the more intelligent the officer the less prejudiced he was against the pleaders; their bitter censors are the men whom they pose by their acuteness or offend by their independence. If a subordinate judge, or any judge, is master of his business, the performance of his work is very greatly accelerated by the aid of advocates who have previously studied the cases. In the trial of pauper suits, now that by a most false economy the attorney for paupers has been abolished, I find in the High Court what I formerly found in a District Court, that the animosities, misconceptions, and general obtuseness as to legal principles of ignorant litigants are by far the most serious practical impediment to arriving at truth and justice. The party in person not only wastes time outrageously, but he presses arguments that are plainly illogical, and resorts to shallow artifices, familiar to every one having court experience, such as no pleader could descend to. If found out in a lie or a false suggestion, he is not really ashamed of it. There is no diffused moral sensibility on such points amongst the class of litigants, while amongst the pleaders it has, at least in the forensic sphere, been developed to a practical and beneficial extent. A pleader, however ill-disposed, dares not practise any knavery before a competent judge, in the face of the ruinous penalties which the law provides for professional misconduct, but the present generation of pleaders need but little severity of external discipline. Their steady conduct and self-respect and mutual control are such that it was superfluous to legislate against them. The discretion given to the subordinate judge of allowing pleaders to be employed places them too much under his thumb. They ought to owe him nothing but personal and official respect. All useful purposes would have been served by giving a discretion to disallow costs in petty and simple cases, and the suggestions and manœuvres of unprincipled men outside the court are not prevented by shutting their months inside the court. The fraudulent claim and the lying defence can still be dictated, and in the absence of skilled interrogation are much more likely to pass undetected, than under a free system. The creditors complain that their time is consumed and their business injured by the necessity imposed on them of attending the courts in person for every petty suit they file there, and between the conciliation and the procedure in court, it is obvious that the loss must be so serious as would of itself serve to deter the suckars in many cases from granting small loans to those who most need them. The creditor may for "cause shown to the satisfaction of the subordinate judge, conciliator or village Munsiff," be represented by a dependent who has not been a pleader, but how can he tell beforehand what will seem "reasonable cause?" and how is he to show reasonable cause without attending to do so? The stamp-duty on the authority given to substitutes has been remitted, but, except so far as pleaders write by the hands and speak through the mouths of these agents, the whole process is an unpractical supersession of efficient by inefficient agency, through a dread of collateral mischiefs about as well founded as that of the anti-vaccinationists.

30. If the objections, urged against the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act not by speculative theorists but by people personally acquainted with its working, rest, as may fairly be assumed, on a foundation of fact, the best amendment of the Act would consist in its total and immediate repeal. There is, however, a natural tendency to exaggerate the evils of anything which is in comparison with what might be, and if the English have not been able to communicate any other of their own characteristics to the people of India, they have at least found them apt pupils in the art of grumbling. The truth seems to be that the Act contains some germs of good, long ago recognized and recommended by persons experienced in the working of our judicial system, but mingled with many evils and with some absurdities. Experience has been too little relied on; good will has been too much assumed as a sufficient justification for a policy of social revolution; an arrangement of small artifices has been thought sufficient to overcome the ingrained habits of ages. There is everywhere manifest not only a want of insight into the larger conditions of human conduct and action, but a defect of practical grasp, unacquaintance with those narrower conclusions in which wisdom is embodied without reference to systematic politics. Such at least are the complaints of many who desire and deserve a careful hearing. Before the Government is finally committed to the Act and the system it embodies; before new interests have grown up under it to be the grounds of new complaints in the event of any change, it seems desirable that there should be a searching and impartial inquiry into the actual working of the measure. Such an enquiry would probably reveal some weak points: if it disclosed but few, it would immensely strengthen the general foundations of the Act, or at least our right to confide in it. To be searching, the enquiry should be made by persons of special knowledge. To be impartial, it should be made by men of independent character. For both reasons, it should be committed, as far as possible, to people not employed by the Government, or committed to its policy.

RAYMOND WEST.

High Court, Bombay, July 23.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 4th instant.

Read letter from the Secretary to the Agent, G.I.P. Railway Company, dated 28th July, addressed to the Municipal Commissioner, intimating that the Agent is waiting to hear from the Municipal Commissioner whether 1st August will be convenient to him for the formal opening of the Waree Bunder level-crossing, before giving the necessary instructions. Read reply by the Municipal Commissioner, dated 29th July, intimating that, so far as the Municipality is concerned, no formal opening of the road is required, as except where it is blocked by the level-crossings, it has been opened to the use of the public for some time past. He states that he is glad to accept the letter from the Agent, G. I. P. Railway Company, as an intimation that these crossings will be opened from 1st August. Read letter from the Secretary to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway Company, dated 3rd August, intimating the steps taken by the Agent with respect to the opening of the crossing. Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 21st June, forwarding letters from the Superintendent of Marine, pointing out that quarters in the Government Dockyard are occupied by lascars in the service of the port, without, apparently, the sanction of Government, and remarking that it is desirable that quarters for men unconnected with the Dockyard should be provided outside. The Port Officer states that the quarters in question have always been occupied by lascars of his department, that the Dockyard basin is the only safe place in the neighbourhood from which boats can put out in the monsoon, and that serious inconvenience to trade will ensue if the pilot and other boats belonging to the department are deprived of the use of the basin under reference, and this he understands to be intended, besides removing the lascars from their present quarters. Read memo. by the Chairman, dated 27th July, concurred in by the members of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee suggesting that as it is essential that the breakwater and basin should still be available for the use of the Port Officer's department, and that the lascars should continue to occupy their present quarters, Government be addressed on the subject, and be informed that the Trustees are willing to pay such rent for them as may be thought proper. Resolution.—The Trustees approve of the action recommended by the Harbour and Pilotage Committee.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 24th June, submitting letter from Mr. Weber, enquiring the terms on which the Trustees will lease land at Apollo or Wellington Reclamation, or at Mody Bay, sufficient to accommodate 100 horses, together with a building for carriages, manager's office, &c. The Traffic Manager states that he does not think that the two first-named places are suitable for stables; and he recommends that a site at Mody Bay be offered on lease for 50 years at a rent of Re. 1 per square yard per annum for first 20 years, and Re. 1½ per square yard per annum for remaining 30 years. Read memo. from Government, dated 11th July, forwarding an application made by Mr. Weber to Government for a site on Government land at Colaba Cotton Green for the same purpose, and asking whether the Trustees can lease a site to Mr. Weber on any of their land beyond Colaba Causeway. Read memo. by the Traffic Manager, dated 21st July, intimating that there are three sites available on the Trustees' property south of Colaba Causeway, viz. (1) the triangular piece to the S.W. of the [illegible]ay, viz., and C. I. terminus at Colaba; (2) between the terminus of the Tramway [illegible] of the B. B. through which the railway [illegible]ween the Colaba claimed land to the sea [illegible]ompany and the sea, either may be offered on [illegible] line passes; (3) the re-yard per annum [illegible]uth of Sassoon Dock; and that Land Committee be empowered [illegible]ered on lease at Re. 1 per square annum. Read minutes of members of [illegible]mittee. Resolution.—Government should [illegible]formed that land cannot be made available for the erection of stables near the situation indicated, but that one of the three sites referred to at Colaba might be had at Re. 1 per square yard per annum on a lease for 20 years; also that a site might be obtained in Mody Bay on probably about the following terms on a 20 or 50 years' lease:—

For first 20 years Re. 1 per square yard per annum.

For remaining 30 years Re. 1½ per square yard per annum.

Read memo. from Government, dated 18th July, forwarding, for any remarks the Trustees may wish to offer, letter from the Quartermaster-General, dated 11th July, objecting to certain of the charges proposed by the Trustees to be made for the accommodation required for troops at Sassoon Dock. Read minutes of members of Land Committee. Resolution.—Government should be informed that the Trustees are willing, at the expense of the Trust, to dredge the Sassoon Dock to the depth necessary to enable the troop barges to enter.

With regard to the baggage shed, soldiers' kitchen, and latrine at Carnac Bunder, which the Trustees offered in 1879 to take over at a valuation of Rs. 10,000, it should be pointed out to Government that that amount was arrived at by deducting 5 per cent. per annum for depreciation from the original cost, and that the Trustees are willing to take over the buildings now at a value fixed on the same principle. The original cost in December, 1873, was Rs. 14,215, from which 5 per cent. per annum should be deducted, viz., Rs. 3,325, leaving the present value at Rs. 8,890. With respect to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's opinion that the total amount to be paid for accommodation for troops at Sassoon Dock should not exceed the amount hitherto paid at Carnac Bunder, and to the arguments brought forward in support of his opinion, the Trustees would observe, 1st, that, granting that the embarkation and disembarkation of troops at Carnac Bunder inconvenienced trade, the heavy traffic at Carnac Bunder, in its turn, made that bunder very inconvenient and unsuitable for trooping operations, and that it would probably be found to be to the advantage of Government to pay a higher price elsewhere for greater freedom from the interference and restrictions caused by traffic at Carnac Bunder. The Trustees, however, merely ask that additional payment be made for such extra accommodation as is required at Sassoon Dock, at rates based on those received by them for land and buildings similarly situated at Sassoon Dock. 2nd, that the Trustees did not propose that Government should pay or make up to them 4 per cent. upon the cost of Sassoon Dock, the fact that the Trustees had paid 20 lakhs for the property, involving an annual payment of Rs. 80,000 interest, being only incidentally mentioned; as a matter of fact the Sassoon Dock paid 3-3 per cent in 1879-80 and 4-2 per cent. in 1880-81. It should further be pointed out to Government that, according to the strict letter of the Port Trust Acts 1873 and 1879, the Trustees are not bound to provide any land or shed accommodation for troops in return for the payment of the toll of Re. 1 per head. It was, however, arranged in correspondence with Government that a certain amount of accommodation at Carnac Bunder should be considered as covered by the toll, and this has been continued at Sassoon Dock.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 29th July, reporting that the outer lightship was struck by a heavy sea on 10th July, which carried away the life-boat, broke the cutter's stern chain sling, and smashed the spar under the after awning. He states that the lifeboat was picked up about a mile S. W. of the outer lightship by Mr. Harbour Master Smith in No. 2 schooner, and that it has been sent to the Government Dockyard, where it was built, for repairs. He recommends that a small quantity of sugar, tea, and biscuit be supplied to the outer lightvessel, to be served out by the master as a special indulgence to the crew in very bad weather, when they cannot cook on board; cost not to exceed Rs. 50 per annum. He further recommends that Rs. 120 be divided amongst the crew of the schooner for salving the lifeboat, Rs. 40 to be given to Sheik Ebram, who specially exerted himself, and Rs. 80 amongst the other members of the crew. The Port Officer also reports that on the same date pilot schooner's boat No. 2 was washed from the davits and seriously damaged, that the gunner of the Abyssinia has put in a claim for salvage, and that he proposes to award 10 per cent. of the value of the boat, say rupees 20, to the persons that may be found entitled to the same. Read minute by members of Harbour and Pilotage Committee approving of the recommendations of the Port Officer. Resolution.—The proposals of the Port Officer are agreed to.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Pilotage statement for the week ending 2nd August:—

11	vessels piloted into harbour.	
23	,,	out of ,,
8	,,	transported.
1	,,	attended to.

Statement of vessels using Prince's Dock for the week ending 1st August:—

2	square-rigged vessels	entered.		
10	,,	,,	,,	left.
7	,,	,,	,,	remaining in dock.

BENGAL.

THE PLANTING OF TREES IN THE STREETS OF CALCUTTA.—The planting of trees on the footpaths of the streets, noticed in our issue of the 25th ultimo, is going on satisfactorily. Both sides of Amherst-street, from the crossing at Machooabazar-street on the north to its junction with the Bowbazar-street on the south, are lined with mangoe plants throughout, numbering 213, set apart from each other at a distance of ten yards. The plants have cost from eight annas to one rupee each, exclusive of the cost of the circular bamboo fencing, which has been contracted for at one rupee ten annas each, not including the cost of labour for planting. One would be curious to learn why this monotony was not relieved by the planting of trees here and there other than mangoe. The work on the three sides of the College-square, east, west and south, has also been completed. Street overhung with electric wire are not to have trees planted on them, we hear. About fifteen hundred more trees are to be planted in different other streets of Calcutta.—*Statesman.*

THE SEEBPORE COLLEGE.—It appears that the students of Seebpore Engineering College are now threatened with a real hardship, the nature of which will be seen from the following order which has lately been issued and circulated among the students:—"Extract from the proceedings of the Visitors of the Government Engineering College, para. 12, dated 12th March 1881. The Committee have decided that no student should be allowed to remain in the college during the long vacation. Students will communicate at once with their parents with the view of their being supplied with the necessary funds to enable them to go home. Every student must leave the college before the end of the present month." This order has, we are informed, caused something like consternation among those students especially whose homes are remote from Calcutta, and very little enquiry and reflection seem necessary to show that there is real cause for the anxiety it has produced among them. If it is strictly adhered to, it will involve a very great expense to parents who are ill able—we might fairly say, entirely unable—to bear it. There are students of the Engineering College whose homes are situated at so great a distance from Calcutta that, had it been understood that they would have to return home during the long vacations their parents could not have entered them as students. Some we are told, come from Burmah, some from Madras, some from Peshawur. Their parents are generally poor, and have only by a considerable effort been able to send their sons to the college at all. We have heard of a man devoting more than the amount of four months' pay to fitting out his sons and paying their travelling expenses when they joined, and it is evident that if he must now spend two or three hundred rupees in taking them home for the long vacation, and sending them back at its close, such a man must either go deeply into debt or remove his boys from College entirely. To those who happen to have friends in Calcutta with whom they could live during the holidays, there might be no hardship, but all have not friends in Calcutta, and unless the utility of the college is to be very much circumscribed locally, it seems to us that this order will have to be rescinded.—*Statesman.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

POISONING A HUSBAND.—A few days ago a woman caused the death of her husband in Khudpur by administering poison to him. The suspicions of the police were somehow or other roused, and the woman and her paramour were taken into custody and sent to court for trial. In the trial before the Commissioner, the woman stated that she had committed the horrible crime at the instigation of her friend. She has been sentenced to imprisonment for life and her companion acquitted.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

A SINGULAR REVENGE.—The dead body of a young man was found near the Railway station at Bohai Bhera, on the Assistant District Superintendent of police and a deputy inspector were sent from Lahore to inquire into the matter. The corpse was found to be that of a man named Chatroo. The murderer was not traced, but the police suspecting two men, named Sajana and Behari, sent them to court for trial. On the 6th of August, the day fixed for trial, the murderer came to court of his own accord and stated that he had committed the murder. On being asked as to what had induced him to perpetrate the horrible crime, he said that the father of the deceased had maltreated his wife, and that, unable to find an opportunity of wreaking his vengance on the father he murdered the son with an axe, which, together with the deceased's clothes, he had thrown into a stream. The case will be tried in a few days.—*Civil and Military Gazette*

CONSECRATION OF AN R. C. BISHOP AT ALLAHABAD.—The gorgeous ceremonial at the Catholic Cathedral on Sunday morning, on the occasion of the consecration of the Revd. Fr. Francis (Monsignor Tosci) as Bishop of the Patna Vicariate, was as impressive as all the pomp and solemnity of the Roman ritual can render a religious rite of the Church. The congregation of mitred and richly-vested Bishops; the soft tread of the numerous attendant priests in resplendent dresses as they flitted by in the performance of their ministerings; the crowd of well-drilled acolytes clad in red and white; the decorations of the church; the mingled perfume of flowers and frankincense pervading the building, the swelling tones of the organ as the choir burst forth in the exquisite strains of Zingerelli's *Laudate* or Cagliero's *Sit nomen Domini*; the wrapt attention of the silent worshippers, carried one in imagination to other lands; and were it not for the heat, the punkhas, and the other eastern accessories, those who were present might have thought themselves to be spectators of some grand celebration at the Cathedral of Toledo or in the church of St. George of Coppadocia. The Revd. Fr. Tosi, now Bishop of the Punjab, officiated as Consecrator, Bombay and Dr. Tissot of Vizagapatam. Dr. Tosi having heard the apostolic [illegible]mandate authorizing him to do so, received from the Bishop elect an oath of fealty to the Holy See and a full declaration and profession of faith. He then proceeded to anoint his [illegible]neis with the Chrism, and to bestow upon him with fitting exhortation, the Book of the Gospels, the Pastoral Staff, Pastoral Cross, the Ring and the other insignia of his high office. The newly made Bishop then took formal possession of his Diocese, and while the *Te Deum* was being entoned he imparted his episcopal benediction to those who have long revered him as their pastor.—*Pioneer.*

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

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Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 33 0
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Marcobrunner	,, 30 8	,, 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 26 8	,,
Les Canons	,, 17 0	,,

*BRANDY.

F. Dessandier & Co.'s *1 star Brandy	,, 22 0	
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Chateau de Franda	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
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IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE (1 doz. qts.)	Rs.	5 4
Do. do. do. (1 doz. pints.)	,,	3 4
COPENHAGEN PALE ALE (1 doz. qts.)	,,	6 0
EXPORT STOUT (1 doz. qts.)	,,	5 8
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Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 27 0
John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whiskey	,,	,,

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Bombay, 3rd January, 1881.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

SALE of English Roses, Rare Crotons, and a variety of creeping and garden plants and shrubs.
On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 7 a. m., at Major G. W. Oidham, R. E.'s Bungalows No. 163, Girgaum Back Road, near the Railway Lines. Few of the above plants are rare, therefore Horticulturists are recommended for adding to their collections. Now on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 17th August, 1881.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

SALE OF VINEGAR.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Auction room at 1 p. m., on account and at the risk of Abdool Kayoom Saraffally and Ahmedally Sallabhoy.
On account of Abdool Kayoon Saraffally—
E & Co.—S—1-250—125 cases vinegar, each containing 4 dozen.
On account of Ahmedally Sallabhoy—
E & Co.—S—1-250—125 cases vinegar, each containing 4 dozen.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 17th August, 1881.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 3, APOLLO STREET.

Under instructions from F. H. De Britto, Esq., the receiver appointed in suit No. 669 of 1877, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p. m., sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a lot of valuable jewellery, consisting of gold and pearl bangles, gold chains, diamond, ruby and pearl earrings, pearl and ruby nose rings, diamond choondhee, loose, large and small pearls, rubies and emeralds, and other gold and silver ornaments, &c., &c.
The above will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 17th August, 1881.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of old and condemned Stores and Materials at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depot, Byculla.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depot, Nesbit Lane, Byculla.
A quantity of old and condemned stores and materials consisting of packing cases, tin and iron cans, wooden casks, Manilla ropes, hoop iron, filter and jars, lamps, hose pipes, broken glasses, old zinc packing cases, rubber, cloth and leather cuttings, old woollen and cotton clothing, wooden crates, cots, chairs, tables, photographic apparatus, a quantity of waste papers and other miscellaneous articles.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.
[illegible]
5 bales grey shirtings.
3 ,, dhoties.
1 case indigo blue cloth.
50 boxes bar soap.
On account of Bhaichund Rajaram—
B E—out of 1/50 2 cases yellow metal braziers.
On account of the concerned ex s.s. "Galatea—"
A H T—15—1 bale damaged wall papers.
D S—120—1 ,,
On account of the concerned ex s.s. "Loch Rannoch."
13 boxes damaged quarts champagne by Jules Mumm and Co.
19 boxes damaged pints champagne by Jules Mumm and Co.
On account of the Indentor, Dulputram Hurgovun, and by order of Messrs. Pursotum Odhavjee and Co.
P O—K—3107—11—8 bales grey chaderpat, 1,000 pieces, 46 inches 23 yards.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 17th August ,, 1881.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE of a splendid assortment of samples of ready made Gent's wearing apparels, K. O. 2, 3, 7, 6, 7, and 8 lights hanging chandeliers, table lamps, a choice assortment of rich glass and crockeryware, and a variety of fancy goods, &c., &c., &c.
ON FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 19th and 20th instants, at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction on account of whom it may concern.
A splendid assortment of ready-made gent's and children's serge, alpacca, cashmere, venetian and other very fine cloth) suits complete, bathing mantles accompanying with slippers, and fine linen table cloths, tea service cloths, bathing Turkey towels, silk cravats, &c.
A handsome collection of latest design 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 and 8 lights K. O. hanging chandeliers, of very best and strong workmanship and suitable for drawing and dining rooms and public places.
A choice collection of fancy glassware consisting of cruet, pickle, and toy frames, various sorts of scent bottles, boxes, flower vases, call bells, scent bottles, mirrors, table ornaments, salt cellars, spoons, stoppers, statues, paper weights, and other useful articles.
A collection of superior crockeryware, such as breakfast services for 12 persons, spare tea and coffee pots, sets of milk jugs, toilet sets and dessert services, an invoice of Bohemian glass table and vase lamps of various descriptions.
A new batch of fancy goods consisting of ladies' and gentlemen's Gladstone bags, courier bags, money bags, hand bags, workbaskets, ladies' companions, portmanteaus, leather belts, riding and gig whips, dog and hunting, whips, fancy dolls, and mechanical toys of various sorts, dressing cases, spectacles, mirrors, walking sticks, opera glasses, feather dusters, &c.
Messrs S. C. & Co. request the favour of their constituents and the public to inspect these goods.
The goods are now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 17th August, 1881.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH STORES.
On FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the store-yard at Boree Bunder,
A quantity of unserviceable telegraph stores.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT CAVEL.
Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 20th day of August, all the estate, right, title, and interest of Jose Xavier de Silva, deceased, in, to, or upon the undermentioned landed property, viz:—
All that messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing on the fazundary ground belonging to the Church of Nossa Senhora de Esperanca, fronting to the east side of a public passage leading from Cavel Street to Kalbadevie Road, in the cart known or called Cavel, in the sub-district of Booleshwar, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the east by the house of Esperanca De Mello, and by the said public passage, on the west by the house of the late Philippe de Moraes, on the north by the oart called Funnaswadycha Naka, and on the south by the house of Manoel Pereira, and which said dwelling-house and premises are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 124, and were formerly in the occupation of J. Kagle and George de Rozario and are now in the occupation of Mariano De Siquira and other tenants.
The sale will take place on the premises at 4 p.m. punctually.
For further particulars and condition of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, in the bungalow lately occupied by J. O'Connell, Esq., the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany cottage pianoforte, by Chapell and Co., London, handsome pictures, rich table ornaments, and flower vases, &c., &c.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17th August, 1881.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES OUTFITTER.

Constant Supplies of Millinery, &c., Received "Overland."
A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND TO SELECT FROM.
Estimates for making up Dresses, &c., on application.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. do. for "MOURNING."
Price Lists on application.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

THE only ESTABLISHMENT in INDIA where you can procure all requisites suitable for the climate and home travelling at European prices.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN from up-country, while in Bombay, should not fail to visit this establishment, which will repay them, for they will be able to obtain some of the greatest novelties that have ever been introduced into India.

FRESH SHIPMENTS ARRIVE FOR ALL DEPARTMENTS BY EVERY MAIL.

Millinery, Dress-making, and Gentlemen's Outfits made to order upon the shortest notice.

Compare our qualities and prices, and you will see that the Bombay Cash Bazaar is the cheapest house in India.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.
N.B.—POONA BRANCH NOW OPEN.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

IMPORTERS AND MAKERS OF
PIANOFORTES, AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.

The stock now on hand comprises a varied assortment of
FIRST-CLASS IRON-FRAMED PIANOS.
Instruments can now be hired on the
TIME PAYMENT SYSTEM
EXTENDING OVER ONE, TWO, OR THREE YEARS.
A liberal discount being allowed for cash payment.
Terms may be ascertained on application.

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.
Every kind of Musical Instrument available, also Musical Fittings and appurtenances.
NEW SHEET MUSIC
from the leading publishers of
ENGLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, AND ITALY.
THE FINE ARTS.
OIL-PAINTINGS, WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS,
OLEOGRAPHS, CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS,
ALSO STATUARY AND OTHER ARTICLES OF ART AND VERTU.
PICTURE-FRAME MAKING AND GILDING.
Pictures renovated by an experienced Assistant.

Pianofortes tuned and repaired in Bombay or Mofussil.
Repairs to any kind of Musical Instrument undertaken.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, SPOONS, FORKS, ETC.

RICHLY ELECTRO-PLATED ON BEST NICKEL SILVER.

	Fiddle Pattern.		Thread and Shell Pattern		Lily Pattern.		King's Pattern.	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
Table Spoons ..... per doz.	24	0	36	0	32	0	33	0
Dessert ,, ... ,,	19	0	26	0	24	0	24	0
Tea ,, ... ,,	10	0	16	0	16	0	17	0
Table Forks ..... ,,	24	0	36	0	32	0	33	0
Dessert ,, ... ,,	19	0	26	0	24	0	24	0
Soup Ladles ..... each.	10	0	11	0	11	0	11	0
Sauce ,, ... ,,	3	8	4	0	4	0	4	0
Gravy Spoons ..... ,,	5	12	7	0	7	0	7	0
Fish Knives, pi erced and engraved blade. ,,	12	0	14	0	14	0	14	0
Butter ,, ... ,,	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	0
Sugar Spoons ..... ,,	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0
Salt ,, wit h gilt bowls ..... ,,	1	0	1	8	1	4	1	4
Egg ,, ... ,,	1	0	1	8	1	4	1	4
Mustard ,, ... ,,	1	0	1	8	1	4	1	4
Sugar Sifters (gilt; Rs. 2 extra) ,,	2	8	3	0	3	0	3	0
Sugar Tongs ..... ,,	2	0	3	0	3	0	3	0
Marrow Spoons ..... ,,	2	12	3	8	3	8	3	8
Cheese Scoops, with Ivory handle ,,	8	0	11	0	11	0	11	0
Caddy Spoons ..... ,,	1	0	1	8	1	8	1	8
Toddy Ladles ..... ,,	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0
Ice Tongs ..... ,,	7	0	9	0	8	0	9	0
Asparagus Tongs ..... ,,	13	0	17	0	17	0	17	0
Salad ,, ... ,,	12	0	15	0	14	0	14	0
Salad Spoons and Forks ..... ,,	14	4	15	0	15	0	15	0
Pickle Forks ..... ,,	4	1	8	1	8	1	8	1
Skewers ..... per inch	0	8	0	12	0	12	0	12

The above prices are for cash with order; 10 per cent. will be added if credit be given.

HAMILTON & CO.,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
NEXT TO NATIONAL BANK,
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

July 15th, 1881.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

OXFORD AND ZEPHYR SHIRTS.

WE have now received our Stock of new patterns in our celebrated Oxford and Zephyr Cloths and offer for inspection a really choice assortment in these goods.
Shirts, Collars attached, per ½ doz. Rs. 37.

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